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PRESIDENT IS DECIDED IN HIS GERMAN POLICY

Is Aimed to Be Sufficiently Stern
to Maintain United States
Honor Without Involving the
Country in European War

CABINET CONSENTS

Mr. Wilson Himself Is Writing a
Note Which Is Expected to
Go Forward Within the Next
Twenty-Four Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The course of the President has been determined. It will be announced just so soon as it is proper to publish the note now in preparation.

This announcement was made at the White House at 10:15 today by Secretary Tumulty after a conference with President Wilson. "Proper" is understood to indicate that diplomatic etiquette will be observed and that the note will be withheld from the American people until it has had time to reach the German foreign office. It is expected to go forward within the next 24 hours, by cable, but communication with Germany is unusually slow and it may be a day or longer before its receipt can be acknowledged. Official cablegrams to Germany now go via Italy, it is understood.

President Drafting It

President Wilson is perfecting the note alone in his study in the White House. The first draft which has been completed is understood to be short and to the point and to express a firm purpose in stern but courteous language. It is thought to fully meet the expectations of the public and to be enough to make every American feel proud. Though the President is writing it, the note, as in previous correspondence, will be signed by Secretary of State Bryan and addressed to the German foreign office. It will not be a message direct from the President to the Kaiser.

The note was sent to Counselor Lansing of the state department by the President this morning for legal scrutiny. Mr. Lansing being one of this country's foremost authorities on international law, Mr. Lansing said he could not discuss it, but it was being perfected.

Several Steps in Program

It may be assumed on good authority that the government's course in the Lusitania case consists of several steps; that the first step is the note being written today; that everything consistent with national integrity will be done to avoid war and to give Germany opportunity to avoid drawing this nation into the war; that the action will be drastic enough to suit all but those who demand war. The plan is the President's own, it is understood, presented by him after three days of uninterrupted contemplation and ratified by his cabinet.

There is reason to believe that the President will demand of Germany a cessation of methods of warfare that unnecessarily risk the neutral lives and property proceeding in lawful commerce, but inasmuch as on previous occasions the President has requested the press to refrain from forecasting the contents of diplomatic notes to avoid creating a misapprehension abroad before the true text of the correspondence is known, it is believed unwise to speculate on the contents of the impending message to Germany, no matter how reliable the source of information may be.

It is known that the cabinet yesterday discussed Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German colonial secretary, who has been known here as an unofficial spokesman of the Kaiser and who has been making unneutral speeches, causing widespread comment. The doctor's status may be inquired into and it may result in a request for his departure from the United States. Secretary Bryan said yesterday the state department had no knowledge as to Dr. Dernberg's status.

BERLIN DEFINES ACTION TOWARD NEUTRAL SHIPS

No Intention of Attacking Such
Vessels of Commerce in the
Declared Naval War Zone

WASHINGTON—The following announcement, issued in the form of a circular by the Berlin foreign office, was cabled to the United States government Tuesday by Ambassador Gerard:

"First—Imperial German government naturally has no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare or definitely described in the notice of the German admiralty staff of February 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions repeatedly have been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contravened war

DISTURBANCES IN BRITAIN OVER LUSITANIA LOSS

Anti-German Difficulties in London
and Other Cities—Plan to
Intern All Germans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—As a result of the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, anti-German disturbances have occurred in London and other cities throughout the country.

The government is being urged to intern all Germans, this measure being adopted in Liverpool to insure the safety of the Germans.

A considerable number of men connected with the stock exchange and other exchanges in the city of London marched towards the House of Commons, yesterday, to demand the internment of all Germans in London.

A definite statement dealing with the situation is expected today.

STREET PATCHES COSTING BOSTON MILLION YEARLY

Engineer Emerson of Finance
Commission Says There Is Not
More Than \$300,000 An-
nually for Rebuilding Avenues

According to figures of an official of the finance commission Boston spends about \$1,000,000 every year patching holes in its streets and not more than \$300,000 on an average in the work of rebuilding worn-out streets.

Inefficiency of the street paving division of the department of public works, due largely to the outcome of a system which makes the department carry on its payrolls men who should work in other departments and the new pension system are given as two of the reasons for this lack of results as compared with expenditure.

According to Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the finance commission, the causes operating against the 100 per cent efficient use of the average appropriation of \$1,300,000 Boston makes annually for its streets are:

Five Reasons Stated

First—No substantial increase in annual appropriation during recent years.

Second—Increased street area of which care must be taken.

Third—Increased teaming and automobile traffic.

Fourth—Greater portion of annual appropriation spent on day labor force on account of increases in wages and pensions.

Fifth—Decreasing efficiency in the day labor force on account of inefficient supervision and the use of the paving service as a place to employ men who have been found unfit for the duties in other service.

The finance commission engineer says that of the average \$1,300,000 set aside for street work each year \$600,000 is spent on the payrolls of the force alone and \$400,000 for materials while not more than \$300,000 is used actually for rebuilding or new streets. This \$300,000 is paid out to contractors, for the city as a general thing has its streets repaved under the contract system.

According to Engineer Emerson this million-dollar expenditure on the day labor force of the city accomplishes no more in a year than \$300,000 spent upon contract work on the streets would accomplish. He says the city actually gets for \$1,300,000 no more than the equivalent of \$500,000 or \$600,000 worth of work if it were done under an efficient system, as the day labor force of the city is carried four months every year when a minimum amount of practical work can be accomplished.

Under the last preceding city administration two raises in wages were given the men of the street paving division, this amounting to about \$25,000 a year, while the new pension law added about \$31,000 more, thus adding an expenditure of \$56,000 every year to the cost of maintaining the division without increasing the results it is supposed to accomplish.

No Money for New Work

Mr. Emerson explained that when the appropriation for street work is cut to \$1,000,000 no money is available for new paving for the streets. This year the paving budget asked by former Commissioner Rourke was \$1,728,368 while the mayor in his estimate allowed but \$1,136,368. That, according to the finance commission's reckoning, would leave about \$135,000 available for new street work.

Results of its inquiry into the condition of Boston's streets and the various causes leading thereto are to be detailed in an exhaustive report the finance commission expects to make soon to Mayor Curley. According to Chairman John R. Murphy of the commission an inquiry was conducted into the condition of the streets in 1913 and 1914 and very little work remains to be done to bring the report up to date. According to Chairman Murphy the report to the mayor will cover everything which enters into the problem confronting the city.

Mayor Curley with members of the



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Some of the newly arrived Maoris in Egypt

RUSSIANS PRESS TEUTON CAVALRY IN BALTIC REGION

Petrograd Announces Austro-
German Attacks Between Vis-
tula and Carpathians

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—The general staff report that a battle is joined with the Germans in the Baltic provinces, near Shavli, occupied by the Germans. In the same district, the Russian cavalry on a wide front is pressing the German cavalry and has taken several prisoners.

On the front between the Vistula and the Carpathians, the Austro-German attacks continue. Sunday evening, in the principal sector of the fighting, namely the Strzyzow region, on the Wislok, southeast of Wielopole, a situation unfavorable for the Russians was created, but an impetuous attack by the Russian reserves on the Besko-Jamierz sector against the hostile right wing attempting to pierce the Russian front arrested the development of the Austro-German success and enabled the Russians in the threatened sector to retire tranquilly to their assigned positions. The forty-eighth division, which extricated itself Friday from a difficult position, made very successful counterattacks Sunday in another sector.

In the Demblia region, 30 miles east of Tarnow, near the Wisloka, the Austro-Germans suffered heavy losses, being attacked by armored automobiles. In Bukovina, on the right bank of the Dniester, the Russians developed successes Sunday, taking additional 500 prisoners and capturing three heavy guns, a light gun, and several machine-guns.

BERLIN, Wednesday—Headquarters report that the Russians Monday attempted to arrest the pursuit by General von Mackensen's forces on the line of Besko-Brozow, on the Stobnica river, also in the Ropczyce district, east of Debeca, and in the Scaucin district on the Vistula. They completely failed.

Towards evening the Russian lines were broken through at many points, especially near Besko and between Brzozow and Lucza.

Desperate attacks by several Russian

divisions from Sanok towards Besko, failed with heavy losses. The pursuit is proceeding.

VIENNA, Wednesday—An official communique states that the Austro-Germans, Sunday, broke the Russian line near Debeca, compelling strong Russian forces to retreat behind the lower Wislok.

Yesterday morning, the retreat of the Russian southern wing in Russian Poland is announced, the Russians evacuating the strongly fortified Nida front.

In middle Galicia the Austro-Germans are driving the remaining Russian corps back toward the San, on the Dynow-Sanok sector, a Russian counter-attack with three divisions from Sanok westward being repulsed with heavy Russian losses. Austrian advanced troops have crossed the San, near Dworknik.

Considerable parts of the Russian eighth army engaged between the Lypkow and Uzok passes are also suffering defeat. The Russian advance with strong forces north of Pruth, toward Czernowitz, has been repulsed to the frontier, while north of Horodinka hostile divisions have gained a footing on the southern bank of the Dniester.

BRITISH WARSHIP LOSSES DENIED IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 11—The press bureau today refers to a statement dated May 9, officially circulated through the German wireless stations, to the effect that the firing reported near Bergen on the Norwegian coast could only have taken place between British ships; which did not recognize each other in the darkness as the German ships were not engaged that night.

This conclusion was come to on the basis of a letter which had come into German possession regarding the North Sea fight which stated that the Superb was sunk, the Warrior and Lion damaged and various other ships towed into the Tyne, the Fifth of Forth and elsewhere for repairs.

The press bureau reports that the admiralty state there is not a word of truth in this fabrication, adding it is interesting as showing the anxiety of Germany at the present moment to make an impression on neutral states.

MAORI TROOPS NOW IN EGYPT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau)

CAIRO, Egypt—One of the features of Egypt during the past six months has been the large number of troops from the dominions which have been massed in the country either for the purpose of preliminary training before being sent to Europe or for operations for the defense of Egypt itself.

Amongst the latest arrivals are the Maori troops from New Zealand. These troops are full of zeal and it is perhaps safe to say that never before has the Maori war cry been heard in the deserts of Egypt.

TURKS ANNOUNCE SUBMARINE LOST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The admiralty announce that a Turkish official communique, via Berlin and Amsterdam, states that the Australian submarine AE 2, Lieut. Commander Henry H. G. D. Stoker, was sunk while endeavoring to enter the Sea of Marmara, by a Turkish warship, the crew of three officers and 20 men being taken prisoners. The admiralty have no confirmation of the report.

HEARING SET ON USING PARK ST. BOTH WAYS

Friday morning at 11 o'clock the Boston street commissioners will grant a hearing on the subject of making Park street a two-way street as in years past and of establishing one-way traffic regulations at Kingston and Water streets. The hearing relative to Park street comes on the petition of numerous property owners and merchants in the vicinity who object to the present one-way rules.

RATE INCREASES TO HAVE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Proposed increases in passenger fares on many western roads will be the subject of a hearing by the interstate commerce commission in this city July 6.

PEACE DAY TO BE OBSERVED

International Peace day will be celebrated by the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs and the Boston Council of Jewish Women at a union meeting May 18 at 8 p. m. in the Arlington street church. Miss Fola La Follette will speak on "Women and War." Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the City Federation, will preside.

CAMBRIDGE OFFICIALS NAMED

At the meeting of the Cambridge board of aldermen last night Henry F. Lohan was reelected city treasurer. A. Frank Montgomery was named for another term as city messenger while Daniel J. Toomey was reelected clerk of committees. These elections were concurred in by the common council.

TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST VOTE

Anti-suffragists of Massachusetts formally open their campaign against "votes for women" at a meeting Saturday night in Tremont Temple with Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York and Alexander W. Samuel of New Jersey as speakers. Thomas J. Kenny of Boston will preside.

HOUSE OF LORDS HEARS DETAILS ON DARDANELLES

Allies Repulse Violent Attacks
Along Entire Front With
Heavy Enemy Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Replying to a question in the House of Lords regarding the Dardanelles, Lord Crewe said he was able to add details to the last communique published.

On the night of May 2, the whole of the Allies' line was violently attacked from 8 p. m. to midnight, but the attacks were repulsed with considerable British losses, but heavy losses to the enemy. The Turkish reserves suffered severely from the French 75-millimeter guns added by searchlights.

Each successive night up to May 6, the Turks renewed their attacks, which, however, diminished in intensity, the Allies meanwhile advancing.

The operations all through were supported by the fleet, giving most valuable assistance to the land operations. Australians and New Zealanders have been engaged fulfilling a most valuable function in containing a powerful force of the enemy towards the Narrows entrance to the peninsula.

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—An official communique states that the Black Sea fleet on the 10th, after bombarding the Bosphorus forts, exchanged shots with the Goeben, which was struck several times and rapidly quitted the scene of action.

PARIS, May 11—The following official note regarding the operations in the Dardanelles was issued tonight:

"On the evening of May 8 the Franco-British forces operating in the south of the Gallipoli peninsula delivered a general attack, supported by the guns of the allied fleet, against the Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the day before.

"Our troops, with conspicuous spirit and courage, carried at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighborhood of Krithia. On May 9 they consolidated and fortified themselves on the ground conquered the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver a counter-attack."

BRITISH TELL OF TUG ENGAGEMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The admiralty report that the tug Homer while towing a French barque up the channel Saturday was hailed by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight. The tug captain paid no attention, but slipped the tow rope and steered straight for the submarine under a shower of bullets from machine-guns.

The tug missed the submarine by three feet and made for Owers lightship, a German torpedo passing close to the tug. The submarine abandoned its pursuit after a half-hour chase, the tug reaching Bembridge with seven bullet holes.

HEARING OF THE RIGGS BANK CASE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—The Riggs National Bank case against treasury officials, which was to have been taken up in court today, went over until Monday.

FRENCH ADVANCE AT MANY POINTS ON WEST FRONT

Paris Communique. Claims Progress—North of Arras and in
Carency and Souchez Region
—Laiege Fort Taken

ARRAS SECTOR ACTION

Berlin Says Teutons Progress
East of Ypres and Repulse
French Southwest of Lille on
Lorette Hills and at Carency

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Wednesday—The latest communique report marked French progress, north of Arras. The French seized, Monday, the eastern portion of Carency and the road from Carency to Souchez and, yesterday, practically completely invested Carency.

Communication between Carency, Ablain St. Nazaire, and Souchez is becoming more and more uncomfortable for the Germans. German forces, brought up from Lens and Douai in motor cars, failed to resume the advantage, four strong counter-attacks being smashed up, Monday, by the French line, namely, at Loos, Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast.

Monday night counter-attacks north of Neuville St. Vaast preceded by a fierce bombardment were completely repulsed, the French then progressing southeast of the village and outflanking on the east and west.

Yesterday the French appreciably extended their successes during extremely violent engagements before Loos, capturing large German works and the whole system of trenches astride of the Loos-Vermelles road, despite an intense cannonade.

Further, the French carried by assault the Laiege fort and the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette, vigorously defended for months by the Germans who had made it a veritable fortress.

Following the investment and assault of the position, the French vigorously drove the Germans between the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette and Ablain St. Nazaire, all the German trenches south of the chapel being captured.

The Germans debouching from Ablain then attacked, but the assault was broken at the outset, the French immediately resuming the offensive and gaining ground toward the Souchez sugar refinery.

In the whole Loos-Arras sector, where the French had rushed three lines of trenches, Sunday, the fighting continues for the fourth lines.

German prisoners state that the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette had to be held at all cost.

After the bombardment of Dunkirk, reported Monday, the Germans threw 11 shells into Bergues, six miles from Dunkirk, the casualties being 23, the French batteries then silencing the bombardment.

A French aeroplane started a fire in a hangar for dirigibles at Maubeuge.

A German aeroplane threw bombs without result on the Doullens station, another being forced to land within the German lines between Argonne and the Meuse where it took fire.

The Germans brought down a British machine while the British brought down two German machines.

In Belgium, north of Dixmude, the Belgians, who had succeeded in throwing a bridgehead on right bank of the Yser, were violently attacked Monday night by three German battalions which were repulsed with heavy German losses. The Belgian division gained ground south of Dixmude.

East of Ypres, the British again attacked and an apophyticating cloud was allowed to pass with the protection of masks of which they now make use, and by their machine-gun and rifle fire annihilated at point blank range the German columns advancing in massed formations.

BERLIN, Wednesday—Headquarters report further German progress east of Ypres.

All French attacks southwest of Lille on the Lorette hills and at the villages of Ablain and Carency were repulsed. Between Carency and Neuville, the French still retain the trenches taken by them, the fighting continuing.

Northwest of Berry-au-Bac, the Germans stormed two French lines lying behind each other on a width of 430 yards in a wood south of La Ville-aux-Bois, capturing two mine-throwers and ammunition and prisoners.

GERMAN ATTACK NEAR YPRES FAILS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Sir John French reports that the Germans attacked Monday afternoon, east of Ypres, in the neighborhood of Menin road, subjecting the British to a fierce bombardment and advancing under the cover of poisonous gas.

The attack completely failed, the British shrapnel inflicting very heavy casualties on the Germans in massed formation, literally mowing them down.

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of the largest and widest exception. The student stocks of stamps in America. Mr. Collins is prepared to travel and meet clients in person. **HARTMAN.**

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

EVENTS IN NEAR EAST ARE STILL WITHOUT CHANGE

Questions Regarding Intervention in Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria Studied—Dalmatian Issue Is Given Consideration

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At no time perhaps, has a steady refusal to forecast events in the near east been more justified than during the last six months. Again and again, since the war broke out last August, have the neutral countries in southeastern Europe, been on the "brink of intervention," if the headlines of the newspapers in all allied and in most neutral countries were to be the guide. As to Italy, journalism has exhausted words in the effort to describe the attitude of Italy and keep up the impression that she is just on the eve of great things. In spite of all this, however, after some eight months of living on the brink, a survey of the position shows all the countries very much in the same position, outwardly at any rate, as they were at the beginning of the present struggle.

In all the countries, of course, there has been the same steady struggle in progress between the parties of intervention and non-intervention. There have been the same definite statements from the one side followed by the same definite contradictions from the other side, but a calculation of the ayes and noes in any one country shows the relative strength to be very much the same. Reasonable expectation has again and again been disappointed. Events, quite regardless of the demands of diplomatic usage, have refused to frame themselves after orthodox patterns. Surprises have been the rule, rather than the exception, and the most attractive inducements have failed equally with the most ominous menaces to alter national decisions.

At the moment of writing, all the world, or a great part of it, is looking on in surprise at Greece. Apparently sweeping up to a triumphal decision to throw in her lot with the Allies and realize the dreams of her great statesman, Venizelos, Greece suddenly, as the world saw it, altered her course, and in spite of a perfect bombardment of declarations from every side that she was missing an epoch-making opportunity, she has persevered so far in her original attitude of strict neutrality.

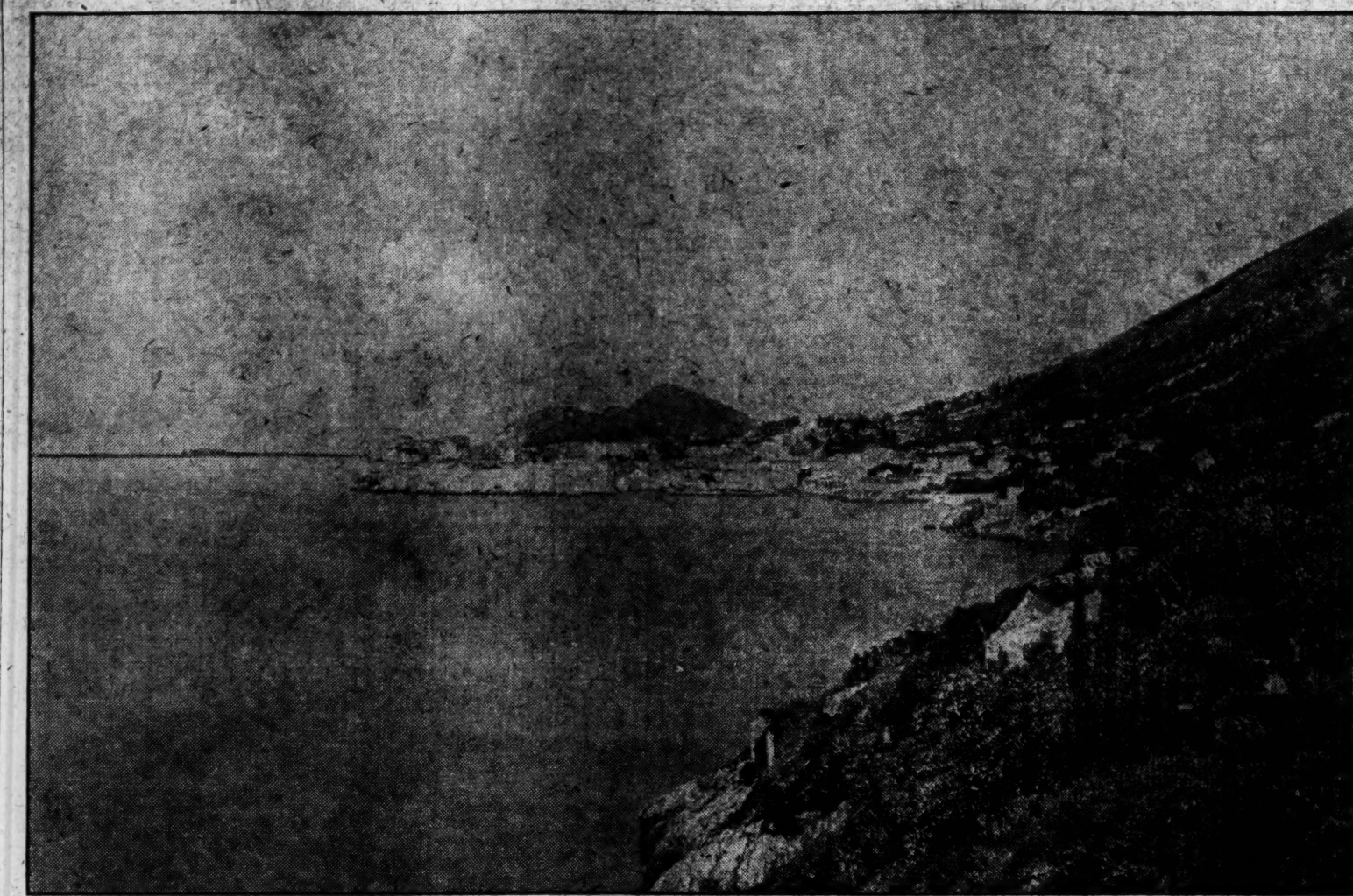
Then, as to Rumania, at times such as this, when events move quickly, history is ancient in a few months, even weeks. Already men are beginning to forget the triumphal tour of M. Diamandy and M. Istratu through Europe, insisting that Rumania was on the eve of intervention and that she was collecting herself for a great final effort to achieve national unity. They recall also as almost something that has lost connection with present events, the vigorous speeches, telegrams and letters of M. Take Joneacu, insisting that Rumania's decision was taken and that it was only a question of when.

For several weeks past all has been silent in Bucharest, and such headlines as "Rumania arming" or "Rumania on the eve of momentous decision" have ceased to appeal to the much enduring man in the street as indicating any immediate change.

Bulgaria, too, remains in much the same position. She still seeks a seat between the two stools of Petrograd and Vienna. She still hesitates to come to any decision, and with looks, as ever, fixed on the lost lands in Macedonia, she waits for that turn of events which gives best promise for their recovery. It must be at once admitted, however, that all this apparent settlement may be, in all too great probability, to the utmost degree deceptive. It is not, of course, to be imagined that because the press of Europe can no longer devise methods of conveying the impression that all these countries are on the eve of a change in policy, that they are really any more fixed than they were six months ago in their policy of neutrality. The signs of the times are indeed all too much in the other direction.

A very prominent diplomatist, discussing the question broadly with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, expressed the opinion that more and more, the nations engaged in the present struggle or intimately bound up with it, were quite frankly recognizing that, however it might have begun, all the nations were going to use it as a means of once and for all achieving their national aspirations. Any one who examines closely the present policy of any one of the countries which have just been mentioned, for instance, cannot fail to notice how definitely their policy is directed towards making sure of their ground in this regard. Whilst governments are officially opposed to any discussion of possible terms of peace, there can be little doubt that unofficially, even already, nations, certainly those in the allied and neutral groups, are beginning to bargain with each other. The tentative settlements of the Asia Minor question as revealed in M. Venizelos' famous memorandum of Jan. 24 is one instance; another one just revealing itself is the preliminary discussion, at present in progress, between Italy and Serbia in regard to Dalmatia.

Italy indeed is filled with discussion. Now it is Trentino, what Austria will do and what she will not do, and above all



(Reproduced by permission)
View of the coast of Dalmatia

what Germany may see that she does do. Interviews, statements, "authoritative opinions" flood the columns of the Italian press, and distinction indeed rests with the public man who has not been at some time responsible for one or other. The great preoccupation of the press is here, as indeed in most neutral countries, in a state of indecision, what will Italy gain and what should she demand? The Trentino has been talked into exhaustion and the press lately has turned itself to Dalmatia. This is typical. Here, indeed, is a great question and one in the consideration of which as between Serbia and Italian, calmness and detachment has little place. At present, it is true, the disputants on either side of the Adriatic have scarcely passed beyond the retort courteous, but the "Quip Modest" is already in the air and the "reply churlish" by no means far below the journalistic horizon.

The governments of the two countries have, of course, little on the surface, at any rate, to do with it. It is largely a "professors' discussion," still the national desires of both countries are sufficiently in evidence.

Writing some little time ago in the Stampa, Dr. Gayda insisted on the validity of Italian claims to Dalmatia and vigorously controverted those put forward by the advocates of the southern Slav that Dalmatia was distinctively a Slav country. The importance of Dalmatia to Italy, Dr. Gayda wrote, is value of position. The Italians do not wish, certainly, to offend the national aspirations or the positive rights of the Serbs, but they do not think it justifiable to sacrifice all their interests without discussion.

With equal vigor does the advocate of the Southern Slav enter protest. With a deft hand he wields the two-edged sword of statistics. A consideration here, a consideration there, something left out of account, something unjustly included, and the Italian element and interest in Dalmatia diminishes in importance as surely as it had attained great proportions under the pen of Dr. Gayda. Ethnologically, Cheddo Mijatovich declares confidently, the population of Dalmatia, or at any rate 95 per cent of the population, is absolutely the same nation with the Croats of Croatia, and the Serbs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. Then he goes on to urge the claims of these co-nationalists to reunion. It is to the interest of Europe that the Southern Slavs should be united, he insists, into a strong and independent national state. It would comprise the permanency of European peace if Southern Slav territories should be given to Italy. So are arguments banded back and forth across the fideless waters of the Adriatic. "The old Serbian sea," the Serb calls it, only to be met by the unyielding retort, "An Italian lake" from the shore opposite.

At any moment, however, there may be an end to such discussions. They only occupy thought and attention when there is nothing new to be said on the question of questions, namely, the attitude of the country towards the war. At the moment of writing there would seem to be that something new to be said. A frontier incident with Austria is being made much of in the press. Crowding in its wake comes the usual irresponsible host of rumors, and the careful observer scans them patiently to see if by any chance, there is a fact among them. It is, however, the hour of rumor. Fiction has been so consistently outdone by fact in the matter of strangeness, during the last nine months, that few reported happenings can be set down as inherently improbable. And so the task of detection is a difficult, often an impossible one. The wise student of events waits. "The camel driver has his thoughts," says an old proverb, "and the camel he has his." Not the least part of the instruction contained in this saying would seem to be, that they keep their thoughts to themselves.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONTROLS WHEAT EXPORTS

State to Employ as Agents Firms That Have Been Chief Exporters in the Past—Reasons for Adoption of Measure Set Forth

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Reference has been made from time to time to the various measures which the government of India has adopted in view of the serious rise which has taken place during the past few months in the price of wheat. First it fixed the maximum quantity to be exported. Next, it prohibited all private exports of wheat. Now, it has logically followed up this embargo by appointing that the government itself will take over the entire wheat export trade of the country, employing as its agents the firms who have been the chief exporters in the past, and remunerating them at a fixed commission.

This move was announced at the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi recently, by the Hon. W. H. Clark, the member of the government of India who is specially charged with commercial and industrial interests. In stating his reasons for the adoption of this expedient, Mr. Clark said that when prices began to rise last October there was good ground for assuming that there were still considerable stocks in the country; but "an extra demand of over 200,000 tons was made on them for seed for the additional 6,000,000 acres put under wheat, an amount more than twice as large as the total exports authorized between Dec. 1 and March 31. This was a serious deduction from existing stocks which inquiries made under the ordinance have shown to be extremely low, probably the lowest in proportion to the wheat consuming population for many years past." These conditions, Mr. Clark indicated, were partially responsible for the failure of the prohibition of exports to lower prices.

Dardanelles

Mr. Clark then went on to mention that the Dardanelles were closed just when the Russian crop was beginning to move and probably 2,000,000 tons of Russian wheat were locked up in the Black sea. Australia had had bad crops, and the harvesting had been delayed in the Argentine. The serious aspect of the case from the Indian point of view, he said, is the intensity of the demand, unless the Russian crop is released must, so far as we can foresee, exist up to the end of June.

India had in sight now, Mr. Clark said, one of the largest crops ever harvested in their country, and the primary problems before the government had been how to modify the effect in India of the world market, or in other words how to remove India from the world market. One means of achieving this end, and of safeguarding Indian prices, would be to prohibit all export, but the amount consumed in the country was a fairly constant quantity, and it was absolutely certain that this year there would be a large surplus available for export. It would be equally unnecessary and unjustifiable to lock up this surplus indefinitely, a course which would be unjust to the agriculturist, and would mean a very serious loss to the country.

State Control

If, however, some export was to be permitted, the question arose how it was

to be controlled. The proposal of the government, to take over the whole exports of wheat would have the following advantages:

The firms employed would buy at the prices fixed by the government and up to the quantities fixed. Wheat would be shipped in the main to London, and would be sold there through ordinary commercial agencies on behalf of the government. The firms acting as agents would be remunerated in the ordinary manner by a commission, and the profits of the transaction would accrue to government. Those profits would be large, and it had seemed right that they should be secured by the state, rather than that they should go to the enrichment of one particular class of the community. But they regarded these profits as in a different category to the ordinary revenue and they hope that it might be possible to make some arrangement by which such profits would be earmarked for special purposes.

The essence of the scheme, continued Mr. Clark, is that government will have the power of fixing the prices at which purchases are to take place in India for export, or rather above which they are not to take place. This, with the additional safeguard that government will also prescribe the maximum quantities to be bought, should secure that there could be no possibility of purchase for export forcing up prices.

Prices

The intention of the government was that the prices at which buying would commence for April shipment should be relatively high as compared with prices subsequently to be fixed. Prices would be lowered for May shipments, and the government reserved to itself the discretion to lower the initial price even earlier than April 30, should it seem advisable so to do; and still further reductions would be announced for June shipments. We hope in this way, said Mr. Clark, to bring prices steadily and surely down.

The confidence expressed by the government as to the results of its policy is not altogether shared by the public. During the debate in the Legislative Council the European Commercial representatives from Calcutta and Bombay both threw cold water on it, and advised the government to meddle as little with trade as possible. Indian opinion on the council was more divided, but on the whole appeared to be favorable to the scheme. The European press is non-committal, but several papers imply that there are difficulties in the path, while one of them says that it is clear that the problem confronting the government is not so much economic as political, and supports the measure as the only possible way out of the political impasse.

In the meantime a rapid rise has occurred in the price of wheat, and at the time of writing there is no indication that Mr. Clark's pronouncement has had the effect of bringing it down.

GERMAN STATEMENT DENIED BY FRENCH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—An official note has been issued in Paris in reply to a German communiqué published recently in which it was asserted that the cathedrals of Paris and Troyes and the principal public buildings such as the National library, the Invalides, the banks and the Louvre, were supplied with searchlights, wireless plant, and machine guns.

Nothing could be further from the truth, says the French note, and there are plenty of neutrals in Paris in a position to obtain information on the subject and confirm the falseness of the German statement.

MORE LIGHT ON WAR IS SOUGHT AT BIRMINGHAM

Austen Chamberlain Declares Any Government That Tries to Ride Country in Blinkers Will Never Get Best of Mount

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—At a recent meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association in Birmingham, Austen Chamberlain was elected to the office of president of the association, an office which his father occupied for 28 years.

Mr. Chamberlain said the outbreak of the war found the government and the country unprepared for the great struggle in which they were suddenly thrown, and even now each one might ask himself whether he realized all that was at stake, and how much it was incumbent upon every one to do their share, be it big or little, in whatever way they could serve the nation.

He did not think the government could complain that they had not had the fullest support from the country. Never had a government been so free from criticism, never had a government had reposed in it such absolute confidence, never had any British government enjoyed such free and unrestricted power. No request that they had made to Parliament had been refused, and he could not conceive any request that they might make for the successful prosecution of this war which would not be granted to them, if it came, as he did not doubt that it would come, with the ordinary canons of fairness and justice.

He appealed to the government for a little more light on what was passing. News might be good or bad, but no government understood the people who thought that they would do good work by keeping back bad news. The greater the necessity shown them for exertion, the greater the exertion that they would make. They ought also to have some greater and fuller knowledge of the gallant and historic deeds of the regiments with which that city and the surrounding counties were associated.

He was profoundly convinced that secrecy had been, and was being, carried to an extent which was detrimental to the best interests of the country. Something had happened in the Dardanelles which was fully described in the Italian papers, yet the censorship refused to allow what was known to the rest of the world to be published inside the United Kingdom. No one wanted to give away secrets to their opponents, but if the world at large only heard of the few men who shirked or drank, while what the great mass of the people were doing was carefully concealed, as well as the actions which had added to the imperishable laurels of the British army, it not only failed to impress their allies with the efforts being made to bring the whole might of the empire to bear upon the struggle, it not only gave rise to surprise and incredulity, and sorrowful criticism among friendly nations abroad, but it discouraged their own people. It suppressed their energy, it clouded their enthusiasm, and failed to get the best that they could give. Any government which tried to ride the country in blinkers would never get the best out of its mount.

He said with some knowledge, though with no official information, that considering how little any man had said to prepare them for this struggle, considering how little had been told them ever since the struggle began, the wonder was, not that Great Britain and the empire had not done more, but that they had acted with such unanimity and already done so much.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY

POSSIBILITIES SEEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—Some striking alterations in distances between the various state capitals, according to the prime minister, Mr. Fisher, would result from the construction of the proposed strategic railway between Port Augusta and Brisbane.

It is estimated, Mr. Fisher has said, that with through railway communication between Brisbane and Perth, the journey could be made in probably 60 hours less than would be occupied in traveling by the present interstate services and the east-west transcontinental line now under construction. Between Sydney and Perth it is possible that the reduction in time would amount to about 40 hours, while between Adelaide and Brisbane the time, it is said, could be reduced to something like 30 hours.

HISTORIC AFRICAN BUILDINGS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At a recent meeting of the National Society in Cape Town a resolution was submitted asking the government to catalogue the historic buildings throughout South Africa and to take immediate steps for their preservation.

RESULT OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN ITALY IS SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A recent discovery in Pompeii is that of a vast hall, the entrance to which is flanked by two pilasters, each bearing a majestic pictorial representation of trophies of Roman arms. The paintings are four meters high, and the trophies are depicted in two tiers upon a yellow background.

Upon the one pilaster a chariot is painted with quivers on either side, and below it a triumphal chariot with round and oblong shields of all sizes, lances, anchors, and so forth. The other pilaster bears a car with small iron wheels, the shaft and yoke being loaded with large shields, lances and other warlike implements. The edifice must have been of importance, but its use has not yet been ascertained. The cinders under which it was buried bore the impress of a wooden cross barred gate between the two pilasters, a cast of which is being taken.

During the work carried out in Via del Tritone in Rome, which necessitated digging the workmen recently came across a box containing 2800 kilograms of ancient silver coins. The money dates from the second century, and some of the coins bear a distinct and clear-cut image of Settimus Severus, whose name is stamped around the edge.

SPANISH EXTERNAL POLICY INDICATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—In the course of a speech delivered at Palma, capital of the Balearic isles, recently, Count Romanones, the former Liberal premier, pointed out that neutrality did not in any way affect the understanding which Spain had with certain nations and which had been faithfully observed by all political parties since 1904.

Those understandings, he said, were being observed faithfully today whilst Spain maintained her policy of neutrality, and they would have to be observed after the war. Spain, he said, had certain outstanding questions in her external policy which must always be regarded as of first importance. Such questions were the Mediterranean, Morocco, and the maintenance of a close and loyal friendship with Portugal.



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COMMENTS ON EVENTS LINKED WITH SINKING OF LUSITANIA

Following is the comment of a section of the press of the United States and Canada on the sinking of the Lusitania. President Wilson's speech and related events:

MANITOBA FREE PRESS

THE LUSITANIA HORROR—The Lusitania horror will strike the world as the crowning achievement to date of German kultur and German frightfulness. So far as the British are concerned it would be a waste of time and energy for them to protest against this devilish crime, the most atrocious in the annals of the sea. We are fighting a race of homicidal maniacs; nothing that they can do in the way of the destruction of life and property can surprise us any more. It is our business to take what comes, whether it be poisoned wells, or poisoned gas on the battlefield, or incendiary bombs rained from the sky, or the murderous bombardment of unprotected towns, or the drowning of non-combatant men, women and children at sea, as part of the price we have to pay for defending civilization against savagery and barbarism; and go forward steadily with our task. Every tragedy of this character must nerve us to greater sacrifices and increased determination to crush and destroy this monstrous evil which threatens the safety and happiness of the whole world.

It is to the people and government of the United States that the sinking of the Lusitania comes as a challenge. The German government's announcement of its intention to torpedo without notice merchant ships drew from the United States government a note of warning that "if the commander of German vessels of war should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights." This warning has been treated with contempt by the German naval authorities. An American lost his life when the Falaba was sunk; the Lusitania ship the Cushing was attacked by bombs thrown from an aeroplane; the Gulfight, flying the American flag, was torpedoed; and now American citizens, in large numbers, have been drowned by the sinking of the Lusitania by an act of wholesale murder and piracy. Here are "indefensible violations of neutral rights" on a monumental scale. What will the United States government do?

It is not for the people of other lands to frame policies for the United States; but it is possible to imagine the people of that great land awakening with a start to a full realization of the fact that their government has been posing and looking on while other nations have been fighting a fire that threatens to consume the world, and making the most superb sacrifices in defense of modern civilization. In a war to the death between the powers of hell and those of humanity and enlightenment there is no virtue in a talkative neutrality. This culminating horror of German "frightfulness" is one more test for the United States. Will it content itself with a wordy protest, which will be treated with contempt, or will it take its rightful place as a champion of western civilization?

OTTAWA EVENING CITIZEN

AMERICA'S DILEMMA—It may now be a question in the minds of publicists whether the "primitive international law" laid down by Catherine of Russia in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, which carried with it armed commerce, is not more advanced civilization than the practice which it is sought to make effective in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The present situation, so far as the United States is concerned, differs in one important respect from that in most previous wars when the republic was championing the principle that free ships make free goods. While the United States has an enormous volume of foreign commerce affected by the present war the bulk of this commerce has been carried in foreign bottoms. In previous international controversies and wars the bulk of the commerce affected was in American bottoms, as in the war of 1812. After the conclusion of the Crimean war the declaration of Paris laid down some specific rules that seemed to look to the protection of neutral commerce.

These were the abolition of privateering; that the neutral flag covers enemies' goods with the exception of contraband of war; that neutral goods with the exception of contraband of war are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The American objection to the Paris declaration was that in assuming to abolish privateering it merely strengthened the nations which had powerful navies. The American secretary of state, William L. Marcy, therefore proposed on behalf of the United States an amendment that private property of the subject and citizen of the belligerent on the high seas should be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerents except it be contraband.

If the Lusitania, as alleged, carried contraband of war, the vessel should have come under the international rules concerning the treatment of such cargoes. The big liner should have been captured and taken into port and the case taken before the prize court. It is, of course, known that the accepted rules of international law have been disregarded entirely by Germany, but this disregard has hitherto not been seriously considered because until the attack on the Lusitania no real damage has been inflicted upon American commerce. Yet there arises a case where the lives and property of neutrals are sacrificed because of the presence on board the vessel of contraband of war. There is no precedent governing the matter in inter-

national law. The Alabama case is the only approach to it as involving the obligations of neutrals, but the Lusitania was a British boat carrying neutral commerce, whereas the Alabama was a Confederate vessel preying upon northern shipping, with the help of the British.

The United States would seem to be in the position of either upholding the declaration of Paris which lays down that neutral goods except contraband of war are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, or of reverting to Catherine of Russia's "armed neutrality" in the protection of peaceful commerce. If the latter course be decided upon Germany will find the American navy prepared to act in the conveying of American commerce to Britain in British bottoms, a step which would undoubtedly be construed by Germany in her present temper as an unneutral act. But Germany is violating all the rules of the game and the present international law does not cover the summary sinking of ships carrying neutral commerce and subjects. Hence the armed intervention policy alone would seem to remain for American adoption. It is certainly a momentous period in the history of the republic and the New York Herald's declaration that at no time since the civil war has the present been exceeded in seriousness indicates the feeling with which the matter is being regarded by the nation as a whole.

Selected Press Opinion on President Wilson's Speech in Philadelphia

The following editorial comments appear in today's New York morning newspapers and other papers of the United States regarding President Wilson's speech in Philadelphia:

NEW YORK

WORLD—Not because we are for war, but because we are for peace, we rejoice in the fact that early yesterday morning the President announced that at Philadelphia the evening before he was not thinking of the Lusitania when he said: "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Whatever these words may mean as abstraction, if applied to conditions now existing in a world cursed by lawless war they are bound to be misinterpreted. They have been misinterpreted. No doubt they will be misinterpreted again and again, in spite of the qualification that now accompanies them, by those in Berlin who mistakenly assume that the rights and privileges of a nation of one hundred millions may be assailed with impunity.

There is no surer way to thrust the great republic into the arena of strife than to encourage the idea, already too firmly held in some quarters, that we are inclined to meet insult and outrage with nothing more terrible than superior airs and fine phrases.

We are dealing with Germany today as Great Britain less than a year ago. We have had due warning of its purposes. We know its methods. If we flinch, Germany advances, if we hold fast Germany retreats. The essence of Prussianism is contempt of a coward. Those who interpret the ideas of the American people assume a great responsibility. They must speak truly, and they must speak comprehensively. We value peace, but we do not fear war. It is of vital importance that the line shall always be sharply drawn between America, the hope of the world, and America, the valiant defender of that hope when it is ruthlessly assailed.

Mr. Wilson has spoken of pride and fight and of force and right. These words have a wide application in a country that has never taken arms without extreme provocation. We have a pride that will make us fight. We have force enough to punish wrong and vindicate right. Let there be no illusions on this score in Berlin or elsewhere. In this instance, as in many another, truth makes for peace.

THE TRIBUNE—Since President Wilson has declared that his Philadelphia speech was not a statement of national policy and his reference to pride without bearing upon the existing crisis there can be no justice or wisdom in criticizing the address.

There is only one regret which the Philadelphia utterance must provoke, and mention of it does not mean captious criticism or a lack of sympathetic recognition of the strain which the President is under. We shall not misunderstand Mr. Wilson's words. However much men may disagree with his views and his beliefs, they will recognize them to be sincere and honorable. What is to be feared is that they may be less well understood in Berlin and Vienna than in Washington and New York.

Like every other American paper the Tribune hopes to see war avoided. It looks with frank horror on the growing prospect that the United States will be dragged into the whirlpool of strife. But with this horror is the very plain recognition that the only possible escape must come with the accurate appraisal in Berlin of American sentiment. To just this extent many of Mr. Wilson's fellow countrymen will regret his words at Philadelphia and rejoice at his later statement.

Since Lincoln no President has had to make so grave a decision as Woodrow Wilson now makes. His responsibility and his tragic duty should

alike command the respect and the sympathy of Americans. No party lines could survive the present crisis, no imaginary partisan advantage could prompt caviling which would approximate treason. It is precisely because the Tribune feels the gravity of the situation, the burden of Mr. Wilson's responsibility, that it calls attention to the peril which seems to it most serious today.

STAATS ZEITUNG—The speech which President Wilson delivered at Philadelphia on Monday night should work more effectively than any one other factor or combination of factors to bring the press of the United States to a clear appreciation of our national duties at the present time and to a saner point of view from which to regard them.

It is comparatively an easy matter for the press of the country to inflame public opinion. The crisis through which we are passing holds all of the combustibles necessary to a great and dangerous conflagration. The newspapers of New York and to a lesser degree, of the country in general, stood ready to plunge the nation into the European conflict. The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

With a world in arms about us, with our eyes full of horrors, and our ears drummed by the shrieks of the dying and the sob of those who live to weep, these words come like a cooling breeze to a fever-wracked brow. We know what war is. We have escaped its ravages thus far and, with God's help, may we escape them through all time. We touch elbows with all the world and all war for us means, in a degree, civil war. The President spoke for the nation when he elevated peace in the American ideal, above strife.

HERALD—The President is the central figure, in fact, the only figure in this affair for Americans. His intentions are disclosed. All eyes are fixed upon him. Every word he utters is bound to have significance affixed to it by the public. A brief paragraph in his speech printed yesterday morning, was interpreted as indicating that he was strongly disposed to avoid the very appearance of war with Germany, no matter what turn the events of the next few days or weeks might take. This appears to have been a false impression, because the President at the very earliest opportunity yesterday took care to disavow these words as they applied to matters before him at this time. He was only speaking generally.

Well for the country that he did disavow! It was unfortunate that he used an expression so susceptible of misconstruction.

This explanation caused great relief among the great mass of American citizens, who with grim set faces are straining their ears for news. But it was to have been expected from one who a few years ago in speaking of world peace movements uttered these strong, virile words:

"No man can sit down and withhold his hands from the warfare against wrong and get peace out of his acquiescence. The most solid and satisfying peace is that which comes from this constant spiritual warfare; and there are times in the history of nations when they must take up the crude instruments of bloodshed to vindicate spiritual conceptions. For liberty is a spiritual conception, and when men take up arms to set other men free there is something holy in the warfare. I will not cry peace so long as there is sin and wrong in the world."

Ringed through the years this could readily be made to fit the very cases of the outrages on the Falaba, the Cushing, the Gulfight and the Lusitania, and attuned into a bugle call for the freedom of the seas.

PRESS—Official announcement is made that the Von Tirpitz submarine savages have been specifically instructed to be more circumspect in their piracy.

What do they mean when they say that from now on they will cease their ravages against neutral ships not committing hostile acts? Their interpretation of a hostile act has been the sheltering of any infant on the breast of its mother.

What do they intend to do when they declare that henceforth even neutral ships carrying contraband will be treated in accordance with the rules of naval warfare? Their reading of the rules of naval warfare has been that an unarmed civilian may be carved on the deck of a merchant vessel like a roast of beef on the mess table of a Von Tirpitz warship.

"If," the Berlin penitents add, "in spite of our reformed intentions, we happen to

do it all over again by accident, we'll pay."

Indeed, they will pay a score not to be extinguished in money. The civilized world, of which Berlin has made itself the unpardoned and unpardonable enemy, will see to that.

TIMES—No matter what the outcome may be of the international problem which is absorbing the public attention, doubt as to necessity for an immediate strengthening of our national defenses cannot now exist in the mind of the most peacefully disposed American citizen. We are not going to plunge into war, we are going to avoid war as long as it is possible to do so with honor, but the lesson of the hour is that war cannot always be avoided by being peaceable and minding our own business.

War exists in its most terrible forms, and it has been brought perilously near to us. We cannot be prepared in time of peace to take part in a war with a first-class power, that is out of the question. But we can take measures to improve our coast defenses, strengthen our naval force and increase our army to the statutory limit, so that in case of alarm we may be better prepared to set in motion all the machinery for our protection.

The immediate requirements of both the army and the navy have been clearly set forth by Secretary Garrison, Major-General Wood, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Fiske and others who know just what is needed. Nobody knows how soon Congress will reassemble, for nobody can see clearly into the future and discover what disasters may yet befall us, but even if the session is deferred until December the members of the House of Representatives will need all the encouragement their constituents can give them to stand out firmly for reforms and improvements in the management of the army and the navy.

The National Security League in its recent address dwells upon the need of certain economies in the distribution of appropriations. The abandonment of certain unnecessary army posts which were established in the era of Indian warfare and are retained today for purely political reasons is imperative. The army should be concentrated in a few posts near large cities, where the expenses of its upkeep are materially reduced.

Members of Congress do not lack influence in the recess. It is not necessary to wait for the session to urge them to take the question of improving our defenses under consideration. If every citizen who recognizes this vital necessity will take steps to urge upon the representative of his district action as prompt and effective as possible with a view to enlarging the naval program and bringing the mobile army up to the standard he will undoubtedly be instrumental in hastening the required reform.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN—The idealism of peace is deep-grained in the United States. The nation does not desire war and seeks no quarrel, but idealism may be carried too far. It is to be said, not unkindly or in criticism, that the nation is not in a mood for a repetition of the policy of watchful waiting that has been followed in dealing with Mexico.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

If the President so determines, 100,000,000 Americans can stand behind him. Meanwhile they wait patiently, thoughtfully and confidently upon his mature decision. War, Americans detect, not from lack of courage, as history has proved, but from a growing sense of its waste and futility.

CHICAGO POST

Under the caption "The President": May Providence give the President of the United States wisdom wherewith to act in this crisis as splendidly as he spoke of it in his speech last night at Philadelphia.

What the Newspapers of Other Countries Have to Say on Lusitania Events

Comments from the press of other countries follow:

LONDON EVENING STAR

As we look over Europe's stormy sea of blood we cannot blame the United States for nailing its flag to the mast of peace. It is not cowardice, it is courage. President Wilson has taken a lofty moral attitude, and it would be wrong to ascribe it to domestic expediency or opportunism.

America is her own best judge of what affects her honor and of her own moral responsibility. Whatever she does or does not do, we know that America's soul is with the Allies in their defense of law, liberty and humanity. The Allies value America's moral support more than any help it could give them if it went to war with Germany.

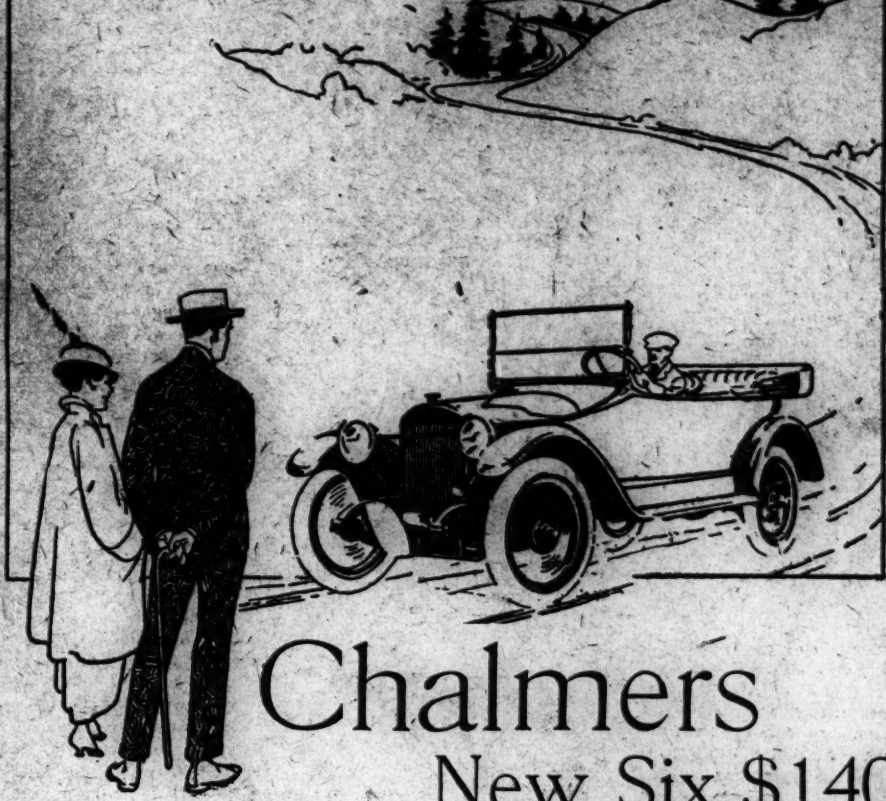
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Mrs. Barnwell, Interior Decorator, is showing a room arranged as an enclosed piazza—home lovers should see it.

AMUSEMENTS
JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, AT 3
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Program of Compositions for Two Pianos
Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Armory Hall
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FURTHER COMMENT GIVEN ON CASE OF THE LUSITANIA

Additional opinions on the situation resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania follow:

Colonel Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States.

I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The proper time for deliberation was prior to sending the message that our government would hold Germany to strict accountability if it did the things it has now actually done. I see it stated in the press despatches from Washington that Germany now offers to stop the practice on the high seas, committed in violation of the neutral rights that she is pledged to observe. If we will abandon further neutral rights, which by her treaty she has solemnly pledged herself to see that she exercise without molestation.

Such a proposal is not even entitled to an answer. The manufacturing and shipment of arms and ammunition to any belligerent is moral or immoral according to the use to which the arms and munitions are to be put. If they are to be used to prevent the redress of the hideous wrongs inflicted on Belgium, then it is immoral to ship them. If they are to be used for the redress of those wrongs and the restoration of Belgium to her deeply wronged and unoffending people, then it is eminently moral to send them.

Without 24 hours' delay this country could and should take effective action by declaring that in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden, and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which, by its conduct, has shown willingness to use munitions to slaughter American men and women and children. I do not believe the assertion of our rights means war, but we will do well to remember there are things worse than war.

Let us as a nation understand that peace is worthy only when it is the hand-maiden of international righteousness and of national self-respect.

Professor Taft

William H. Taft, former President of the United States.

We must bear in mind that if we have a war it is the people, the men and women, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters who must pay with lives and money the cost of it, and, therefore, they should not be hurried into the sacrifices until it is made clear that they wish it and know what they are doing when they wish it.

Is war the only method of making a nation accountable? Let us look into our own history. England connived at the fitting out of armed vessels to prey on our commerce; to attack our navy, and to kill our sailors. We protested, and what did we do then? We held her strictly accountable in the Geneva conference. Was not our honor as much preserved by this method as it would have been had we declared war?

I agree that the inhumanity of the circumstances in the case now presses us on, but, in the heat of even just indignation, is this the best time to act, when action involves such momentous consequences and means untold loss of life and treasure? There are things worse than war, but delay due to calm deliberation cannot change the situation or minimize the effect of what we finally conclude to do.

With the present condition of war in Europe, our action, if it is to be extreme, will not lose efficiency by giving time to the people, whose war it will be, to know what they are facing.

Under our constitution the President conducts our foreign affairs until Congress finds it necessary to declare war. Upon him rests the acute responsibility in such a crisis. If he were to yield to the cry of the extremists and summon Congress to take extreme measures, he would have great influence with Congress under such a provocation. Indeed, the impulse to such action has usually been stronger with Congress than with the executive.

Consider the attitude of President McKinley in the Spanish war. See how he held back and how Congress forced him on. Now it may be that a series of acts of inhumanity and violations of the laws of war to our national detriment and against our citizens may force us on and lead our people to believe that, whatever the cost, no other course is open to us.

For this reason every President with a respect for his oath and the rule of the people will, in moments of popular excitement and just indignation pointing to war, act as a brake; will caution against haste; will hunt for some escape from the horrors of war consistent with dignity and patriotism, notwithstanding that if no other alternative exists Congress in its constitutional power, after time for deliberation has disclosed the real popular opinion, will act.

A demand for war that cannot survive the passion of the first days of public indignation and will not endure the test of delay and deliberation by all the people, is not one that should be yielded to.

Vice-President Marshall

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States.

Our standards of right and wrong have changed from what they were a hundred years ago. Let us bear with our brothers across the sea in the hope that this country may lead the world to disarm-

ment and to the establishment of an international court with powers to settle differences between nations.

Jacob M. Dickinson

Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war.

The outcome of the present condition may involve us in a career in comparison with which, looking to the life of our nation, the possibilities of the civil war were not comparable.

It is not likely that Germany will disavow the purpose to destroy the Lusitania with full knowledge of the fact that this involved many American lives. In view of the result and the warning given by our government to Germany, some proper action must be taken, or the American government will incur the contempt of the world and the contempt of a vast number of its own people.

What action should be taken should not be declared in advance by those who are not officially responsible to the whole people for the grave results that may follow. It would be unwise to have the public mind committed to particular lines of action before the administration shall declare its purpose.

It is especially important that a period of calmness should intervene in order that our action may not be prompted by excitement and our judgment clouded by passion. In the present inflamed and ferocious state of the German mind we could easily get into war.

Some of those who are most forward in urging the administration to extreme measures may be most backward if a time of great sacrifice shall come. If war comes, it should only be upon the condition that we are clearly in the right.

I have great confidence in the President, and believe that he not only will sustain our national dignity, but will exhaust all peaceable means, consistent with our national dignity, before committing our country to war.

William J. Calhoun

William J. Calhoun, former minister to China.

The President is a man in whom, thank God, we can repose absolute confidence. Our people will be safer on the sea when it is known that we can take care of them with an adequate army and navy.

Samuel W. McCall

Samuel W. McCall, former congressman from Massachusetts.

The President may be trusted to face the grave situation with Germany with intelligence and patriotism, and in his difficult task he will have the sympathetic support of his countrymen without distinction of party.

In the meantime the country has a lesson to ponder over. Our isolation, which has been a potent defense, has been lessened by new methods of warfare and by the Panama canal, which has greatly changed our military problem. In the face of what is being done in Europe we can rely little upon international law in the present temper of the world. It is high time the United States should prepare itself for any emergency which may arise.

BERLIN DEFINES ACTION TOWARD NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Continued from page one)

on board, they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rule of international law applying to prize warfare.

"Two—Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate (here a word is missing) in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

"Three—It is the custom of the German government, as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation of the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis, the German navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral government so that the latter may also institute investigation.

"If the German government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by German war vessels, it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of paragraph two above. In case the German government contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral government is not convinced by the result of investigation, the German government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission according to chapter three of The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

CAPTAIN TELLS OF ATTACK ON THE GULFLIGHT

WASHINGTON—The state department has made public a statement by Ralph E. Smith, former chief officer and now master of the American steamer Gulflight, describing the torpedoing of that vessel May 1, off the Scilly islands. The text of his statement, which is dated May 11, follows in part:

I am Ralph E. Smith, now master of the steamship Gulflight. At the commencement of the voyage I was chief officer. The ship left Port Arthur on the 10th day of April, 1915, about 4 p. m., laden with a tank cargo of gasoline and wooden barrels of lubricating oil. The voyage was uneventful. When about half way across the Atlantic the wireless

operator told me there was a British cruiser in our vicinity and that he had heard messages from this ship the whole time since leaving Port Arthur, but she made no direct communication with, or to our ship. From the sound of the wireless messages given out by the British ship she seemed to maintain the same distance from us until about three days before we reached the mouth of the English channel.

On the first day of May, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we spoke to two British patrol vessels, names Iago and Filey. We were then about 22 miles west of the Bishop lighthouse. The patrol vessels asked where we were bound. After informing them we were bound for Rouen they ordered us to follow them to the Bishop. The Filey took up a position of a half mile distant on our port bow; the Iago off our starboard quarter close to us.

We steered as directed and at about 12:22, the second officer being on watch, sighted a submarine on our port bow—slightly on the port bow—steaming at right angles to our course. The submarine was in sight for about 5 minutes when she submerged about right ahead of us. I saw her but could not distinguish or see any flag flying on her.

The Gulflight was then steering about eight miles an hour, flying a large American ensign, size six feet by ten feet. The wind was about south, about eight miles an hour in force. I personally observed our flag was standing out well to the breeze. Immediately after seeing the submarine I went aft and notified the crew and came back and went on the bridge and heard the captain make the remark that that must be a British submarine as the patrol boats took no notice of it.

About 12:50 an explosion took place in the Gulflight on the bluff of the starboard bow, sending vast quantities of water high in the air coming down on the bridge and shutting everything off from our view. After the water cleared away our ship had sunk by the head so that the sea was washing over the foredeck and the ship appeared to be sinking.

Immediately after I went aft to see to the boats. On my way I saw one man overboard on the starboard side. The water at that time was black with oil. The boats were lowered and the crew got into them without delay or damage. After ascertaining there was no one left on board the ship, I got in my boat and we were picked up by the patrol vessel Iago and were advised by her crew to leave the scene. We proceeded toward St. Mary's, but the dense fog which then came on prevented us from getting into the harbor that night.

We arrived at St. Mary's, Scilly, about 10 o'clock in the morning of May 2d. The Gulflight was towed to Crow sound, Scilly, on the 2d of May by British patrol vessels, and Commander Oliver, senior naval officer of the port of Scilly, sent for some one to come on board the Gulflight, and I went, and the ship was anchored about 6 p. m. I again left the ship that evening, she then being in charge of the admiralty. I visited the ship on Monday. I went out again on Tuesday, but it was too rough to get on board.

To the best of my knowledge there was no examination of the vessel made by divers until Wednesday about 3 p. m., when members of the American embassy were present. The divers at this time made an external examination only of the ship's bottom, and left the ship with me at 5:40 p. m.

STREET PATCHES COSTING BOSTON MILLION YEARLY

(Continued from page one)

finance commission and the city council at noon today discusses his proposition that the city borrow \$500,000 within the debt limit of Boston, this money to be applied to the work of resurfacing those downtown streets of Boston which demand repairs the most urgently. The mayor has been advised by the city auditor that he cannot use the \$300,000 fund in the water division for that purpose, even for those streets which are opened to permit the laying of the high-pressure service mains.

George E. Richards, executive secretary of the United Improvement Association, and other representatives of this and other civic organizations are invited by the finance commission to meet the commission at its meeting this week at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, when the condition of the city's streets will be discussed and some of the facts the commission has discovered will be detailed.

TOWNS GIVING TO WASHINGTON FUND

According to the latest report of George M. Hersey, general secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the George Washington Memorial, four additional towns have completed the prescribed quota for the building subscription of the memorial in Washington, D. C. The town of Washington in Berkshire county is the latest to send a check. Other towns are East Longmeadow, Munroe and Gosnold, making a total of 42 towns fully paid, and 65 towns with a part of the prescribed amount paid.

ARLINGTON SUFFRAGISTS MEET

A suffrage meeting will be held this evening in the town hall, Arlington, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of the Arlington Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Helen Todd of California and Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord will be the speakers.

DEWEY HEADS LOYAL LEGION

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Admiral George Dewey was elected commander of the Vermont commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at its annual meeting Tuesday.

SUPREME LODGE OF N. E. O. P. HAS ANNUAL SESSION

A. M. Willis of Melrose Elected Supreme Warden at Meeting of Organization in This City

A. M. Willis of Melrose was elected supreme warden at the twenty-eighth annual session of the Supreme lodge, N. E. O. P., held in Ford hall yesterday. Supreme Warden Frank E. Hill of New Haven, presided. Reports showed that the order is in excellent condition, with 53,686 members.

Other officers chosen were Daniel Sullivan of Pawtucket, supreme vice-warden; D. M. Frye of Somerville, supreme secretary; John B. Sanborn of Newport, supreme treasurer; Mrs. Annie M. Copps of Rutland, supreme chaplain; Charles N. Anderson of Roxbury, supreme guide; Emma F. Howe of Augusta, supreme guardian; Mary M. Doyle of Cambridge, supreme sentinel; Frank E. Hill of New Haven, past supreme warden; Herbert M. Shaw of Roxbury, Dr. W. J. Wilson, Fred W. Richards of New Haven, supreme trustees.

The supreme executive members are James W. Jones of Patton, Me.; Joe Daniels of Manchester, N. H.; Henry D. Fillmore of Bennington, Vt.; Asa Smith of Jamaica Plain; William F. Worrall of Woonsocket, R. I.; Fred M. Drew of Ansonia, Conn.; P. Edward Whalen of New Haven; William H. Fisk of Providence; William G. Coxeter of Hartford; George W. Pattie of Goffstown, N. H.; Charles W. Wentworth of Bangor.

The standing committees elected and appointed are:

Finance—George E. Howe of Worcester; C. A. L. Hubbard of Melrose; William B. Joy of Allston.

Laws—Henry W. Oakes of Auburn, Me.; Jonathan W. Chapin of New Haven; John J. A'Hearn of Ashmont.

State of the Order—George W. Penniman of Mattapan; Mrs. Gertrude Marland of Manchester, N. H.; Fred W. Tolles of Windsor, Conn.

Appeals and Grievances—Judge H. William Scott of Barre, Vt.; Frederick W. Brennan of Springfield; Mrs. Estelle I. Evans of Cambridge.

Credentials—Edgar B. Lawrence of Boston; C. Joseph Connell of Roxbury; Mrs. Mary E. Spooner of Providence.

CITY'S Y. M. C. A. SCHOOLS TAKE A COLLECTIVE NAME

Boston Collegiate Institute New Title of Association's Four Educational Branches

Owing to the development of the four college grade schools in the Boston Y. M. C. A., the evening law school, the school of commerce and finance, the evening polytechnic school, and the school of cooperative engineering, unitedly representing 1500 students, the directors of the association have decided to combine the schools and call it the "Boston Collegiate Institute," according to an announcement made today by Frank P. Speare, director of education in the Y. M. C. A.

The name was decided upon after conferences with the state board of education and with other institutions. Mr. Speare also announces, that the law school and school of commerce and finance will continue to appear under their respective charters and corporate control, however.

To show the growth of the schools, the following figures are given, said Mr. Speare: In 1896 there were 410 pupils enrolled, 12 teachers and a total expenditure of \$2885.40. The present year there are 3303 students in the seven association schools, namely, evening law school, school of commerce and finance, evening polytechnic school, school of cooperative engineering, evening preparatory school, automobile engineering school and the Huntington school. In addition, there are 179 employed in the school department, with an expenditure of nearly \$140,000.

Yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors of the school of commerce and finance held in the offices of Price, Waterhouse & Co., 90 State street, the following officers were elected: President, A. S. Johnson, president of the Y. M. C. A.; vice-president, F. R. Carnegie Steele of the firm of Patterson, Teale & Dennis; treasurer, Lewis Crosscut, treasurer of the Y. M. C. A.; secretary, Galen D. Light, assistant educational director of the Y. M. C. A., and dean, Frank P. Speare. At the meeting the resignation of Dean Harry C. Bentley was accepted and Mr. Speare elected to take his place.

SCHOOL IN MOTION PICTURES

Moving pictures were taken yesterday afternoon of the Huntington school students; boys playing tennis, gymnasium work, running team with starts and finishes, and of the crew on the Charles river. These pictures will, along with those of other schools and their activities, will be shown soon, according to Ira A. Flinner, principal of the Huntington school, Y. M. C. A. building.

"FOURTH" PARADE IN SOMERVILLE

A large representation from the army and navy will take part in the street parade planned for Independence day by the Somerville Fourth of July Association. Whereas, it was at first planned to expend a portion of the funds for fireworks it has now been decided that the entire fund shall be used in arranging one of the largest parades ever seen in the city.



Hundreds of Women's Coats of Quality and Real Merit Have Been Received in Past Few Days.

THE new Coats coming in now represent the best values (as well as the best styles we have received this season. The new fashions find favor with all—roomy coat comfort, new combinations of desirable materials and withal a certain smartness and individuality in their distinctions mark these new coats.

Visit this great coat section with the certainty that the coat you wish (no matter what your need) is here waiting for you at a moderate price.

New Street and General Utility Coats of covert, gabardine, serge, shepherd checks, plaids, fancy mixtures and tweeds. Specially priced at 15.00, 18.50, 25.00

New Afternoon and Evening Silk Coats and Wraps—Shown in silk taffeta, gros de Londres, satin, charmeuse and moire, including many new models and often only one of a kind. Specially priced at 18.50, 25.00, 35.00, 45.00

New Motor and Tourist Coats of imported or domestic tweeds and novelty fabrics, pongee, shantung, silk gloria, Palm Beach cloth, linens and mohairs. Specially priced at 7.50, 10.50, 15.00, 18.50, 25.00

New Sport and Outing Coats of Cable Cord, golfine, duvetyne, wool velours, white chinilla, glove silk coats, fancy checks and plaids. Specially priced at 10.50, 15.00, 18.50, 25.00

New Travelling and Top Coats of coverts, tweeds, homespuns, fancy checks and plush. Specially priced at 12.50, 15.00, 18.50, 25.00

New Rain and Rough Usage Coats of cravenetted worsteds, gabardine, glorias, tweeds, fancy mixtures, checks and coverts; also rubberized tweeds, poplins, bombazines, repps, checks, plaids and silk crepe de chine. Specially priced 5.00, 7.50, 10.50, 15.00, 18.50, 25.00

Two Special Coat Values

100 Women's New Cloth Coats—An excellent belted model, silk lined throughout, shown in black, navy, copen, brown and taupe. Original value 20.00. Special 15.00

75 Women's Dressy and Semi-Dressy Silk Coats—Shown in several new and attractive styles; black and colors. Original values 35.00 to 40.00. Very special 25.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

MR. BARNES SOON TO GO ON STAND IN LIBEL HEARING

Testimony of Plaintiff in Suit Against Colonel Roosevelt Expected to Last Two Days

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Held within restricted bounds by decisions of Justice Andrews ruling out printing transaction evidence, several witnesses testified today for William Barnes in his \$50,000 libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Barnes himself plans to take the stand tomorrow. His examination is expected to last two days and may last over into next week.

By next Tuesday or Wednesday, at the latest, the attorneys expect the verdict which will conclude the long trial.

Mr. Barnes' side found itself in a peculiar position today because of the elimination of printing evidence as justification or proof of the libel. The decision bars Mr. Barnes from producing such proof through many witnesses that he is really eager to disclose. The ruling prevents Mr. Barnes from calling former Governors Glynn and Dlx, former Senator Fawley, members of various printing boards and former legislators and Albany county and city officials. They have all been excused from previous subpoenas.

While Mr. Barnes won the biggest point of the case in having the printing matters ruled out, he is thus prevented from producing many witnesses to testify that he was not politically responsible for printing conditions.

The Barnes side is proceeding along lines to overcome testimony that an alliance between Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy existed to give the Democrats a free hand in electing a Democratic United States senator in 1911.

MR. GARDNER TAKES IN EVERETT

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton addressed 1500 business men of Everett last night at a meeting held in the state armory under the auspices of the Everett Board of Trade to interest citizens in company B, eighth regiment, of this city. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, formerly captain of company B, presided. He was introduced by Assistant Attorney-General Nelson P. Brown, president of the board.

MAYOR EXPLAINS UNION FREIGHT TERMINAL PLAN

Establishment of a union freight terminal system in Boston and the effect it would have upon the business of Boston was the topic of a talk given last night by Mayor Curley at the monthly meeting of the Roxbury Board of Trade in the High School of Practical Arts.

Following the address of the mayor, Henry Crine advocated the removal of the elevated structure. He declared since the erection of the elevated structure real estate had been depreciated in its vicinity by more than \$6,000,000.

For some time the organization has been asking the Elevated to issue transfers at the Dudley street station. Secretary Buffinton said he had received a letter from a Waltham concern relative to the establishment of a jitney bus in the district. The members appointed a committee to consider the advisability of using a bus. They declared that it might relieve the situation. The committee appointed by President Ferdinand is to confer with the owners of the jitneys. This committee is also to take up the Elevated problem.

Frank Waterman, an active member of the organization, described the section where the Dudley street terminal is, as showing neglect by the street cleaning department.



YOU can't drive a nail straight with a round headed hammer or hang a screen door with the screw driver that comes with the sewing machine—not without considerable expenditure of time and labor. Trying to do good work with poor tools is "one of the little annoyances" that can be avoided.

We can supply you with a really worth while Home Tool Cabinet for \$15 or we will tell you a screw driver or a box of tacks with just as eager a desire to please.

J. B. HUNTER CO.
60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL BEGUN
GILMER, Tex.—Work has begun on the new \$35,000 Gilmer high school building, says the Dallas News.

Here is a Picture Demonstration—Let us give a Personal Demonstration

These pictures give you some idea of the Corona Typewriter. But a personal demonstration is needed to do it full justice.

This marvelous little typewriter takes the writing machine out of the "office fixture" class and makes it the logical, practical method of writing for everyone. The—

CORONA Personal Typewriter

—is used by business men, professional men, traveling men, writers, teachers, students, —men and women in all walks of life. It costs but \$50.

Without any obligation, we will gladly demonstrate why you personally should "Own-a-Corona." Fill out coupon and mail today. Corona Typewriter Company, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Design: Model Typewriter Co., 164 Broadway St., New York; 181 W. 42nd Street, New York; 181 W. 42nd Street, New York; 181 W. 42nd Street, New York.

No larger than a four-sided camera. In carrying case, folded.

Please send Booklet No. 20. Also tell me how to secure a demonstration of the Corona.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD



(Model by Stern Bros., New York. Photograph by Fashion Camera.)

Attractive Dress Design for the Large Figure

It is not always easy to choose a gown that will look well on the figure that inclines to stoutness. The designers have given special attention to this need, however, and many models are now available that lengthen the lines and do not accentuate the size of the figure. The gown shown combines conservatism with smartness, as it makes use of the new full skirt in the wisest way. The material is black and white striped crepe meteor, laid in fine

plaits which bring the black on top. This gives a slight flare at the bottom, where the skirt is finished with a band of black, the upper edge of which is scalloped and corded. The bodice is of filmy black Chantilly lace over white chiffon, with a bit of black and white strapping to carry the idea of the skirt into the waist. A bit of hand embroidery in soft colors and an unobtrusive crush girle are features. A standing lace collar, across the back only, tends to increase the appearance of height.

DISHES OF BERRIES AND PEACHES

Blueberry Pie—Line a deep pie plate with rich crust. Wash and pick over carefully one quart of blueberries, pour them into the piecrust, add a cup and a half of granulated sugar and a quarter cup of cold water. Bake in a moderate oven until top crust is a good brown. This is a very juicy pie, but if baked slowly it will not run over. Sweet cream is nice to serve with either the hot or cold pie.

Raspberry Jam Pudding—Put into a clean saucepan two heaping tablespoons of red raspberry jam and one tablespoonful of red currant jelly; add 1½ cups of water, one ounce of gelatine dissolved in cold water, one cup of sugar, and stir over the fire until all is dissolved. When cool add the juice of half a lemon and the grated rind of the same, a small glass of raspberry syrup, and a cup and a half of whipped cream. Beat until the mixture begins to thicken, then pour into a wet mold. Serve with some dainty cake.

Blackberry Roly Poly—Free from fiber a piece of suet weighing slightly less than a half pound, skin and chop same. Add to it a half pound of flour and a quarter teaspoonful of salt, mix enough water to make a tender dough, and roll out on a floured board until about an inch thick. Spread with carefully washed ripe blackberries, sugar them well, roll the dough about them, and place the roll in a floured cloth. Plunge it into boiling water and boil for two hours. Serve with any good pudding sauce.

Frozen Peaches—Take two dozen large ripe peaches, pare and cut them in pieces and add two and a half cups of sugar. Let stand two hours, stirring occasionally. When ready to freeze, add a pint of cream and a cup of sweet milk and turn into the freezer.

Peach Melba—Select a large ripe peach for each person to be served. Dip each peach in boiling water to remove the skin. Place a large spoonful of vanilla ice-cream on a square of sponge cake, lay the peach upon it, turn over it some raspberry syrup, and sprinkle crumbled macaroons on top. Have all ingredients ready, as the serving must be done before the cream melts.

Supreme of Fruits, Panchard—Cut into small pieces the following fruits: Peaches, cantaloupe, a few strawberries and red raspberries. Sweeten to taste and add a small glassful of pineapple juice. Garnish with strips of angelica and a few frosted mint leaves, and serve very cold.

Gooseberry Trifle—Select one quart of ripe gooseberries, place them in a jar with sufficient sugar to sweeten them, and boil until they are reduced to a pulp.

EARLY DECORATIVE ART IN ENGLAND

In a review of "Decoration in England from 1600 to 1770" (Batsford & Co., London), the Connoisseur says: "At the time of the restoration, English architecture and decorative art were languishing from want of patronage. The influence of Inigo Jones was still predominant; but the royalists who had been in exile in Holland brought back with them a liking for the Dutch style, which speedily superseded the Italian manner which Jones had made fashionable. English architects accordingly modeled their work on that of the Dutch, in some instances imitating it so closely that it is impossible to discriminate between the productions of the two countries. The taste for Dutch art was fostered in various ways. In 1600 Holland was at the zenith of her power and affluence; her people had attained a refinement of luxury almost unknown elsewhere in western Europe, and it was only natural that England should accept her as her model. The invasion of the Netherlands by the French 12 years later, compelled the Dutch to think of other things besides luxuries, and caused many of the best craftsmen to join their compatriots who had already settled in England.

"They helped to establish the Dutch taste more firmly, while in 1688 it was further stimulated by the accession of William III. to the British throne. It was in the latter's reign, however, that French influence became more marked. France at the time was the greatest power in Europe, predominating alike in war, literature, and art.

"The baroque-ornamentation of Le Pautre and the Louis XV. designers became the vogue throughout the continent. English work was less affected than that of the other countries. A few mansions were built under the supervision of French architects; French artists were largely employed in decorative painting, but, generally speaking, the soberer and more restrained Anglo-Dutch style remained in vogue. Grinling Gibbon was Dutch by nativity and training, but he differentiated his work from that of his countrymen by an added delicacy, realism, and lightness; he merely carried the design which he had found in his own country a step further, by absorbing into his art the finished manner of the contemporary school of flower painters. His style was adopted by the English wood-carvers of his time, some of whom must have attained a proficiency rivaling that of their exemplar. One of the few names handed down to us is that of Samuel Watson, a Derbyshire man, whose memory is preserved by accounts (still preserved) for carving carried out in the state rooms of Chatsworth, which was 'to be done equal to anything of the kind before executed.' How laboriously wrought was the carving of the period may be gauged by the fact that Watson, though assisted by other skilled craftsmen, took 12 years over the work."

Profusion of Lace

One of the most noticeable features in the development of Paris fashions which are intended for summer use is the profusion of lace and embroidery ideas, writes Noëlle de La Sablière in the *Lace and Embroidery Review*. It may be said almost to rule the season. Whatever else may enter into the fashions, the tendency to lace and embroidery will not grow less, but, on the contrary, is expected to become more pronounced.

Prune Soufflé

One half pound prunes, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, a pinch of salt. Beat yolks until creamy, add sugar, vanilla, salt and prunes, which have been stewed and chopped. Stir in whites, and pour into a soufflé dish, and bake in a good oven 20 to 25 minutes. This makes a good big soufflé.

STUDIO LOOKS LIKE DUTCH KITCHEN

One hundred years ago the Dutch people sensed the practical value of the Dutch kitchen of the period, but it has remained for a modern artist to see and make the best of its artistic possibilities. Being a lover of all things Dutch and having painted much in the different parts of Holland, the artist has now evolved an old-fashioned Dutch kitchen out of her studio.

The room is of medium size, with beams crossing the ceiling between which the rough plaster can be seen. Pine wood has been stained to represent the black oak of the walls in the original Dutch kitchen which she took as her model. The floor is sanded and the windows with leaded panes open outward on hinges. To look about casually, one might think the room was over well provided with windows, but if one attempted to open some of them, he would find that many of the leaded paned doors opened into small cupboards. Under these cupboards have been built low shelves, very simple affairs. The only thing necessary is for the carpenter to construct seats with ear-shaped ends, the wainscoting on the walls forming the backs. Over these settles at a proper distance above the heads of persons sitting within, shelves are placed. On them are a variety of cups, saucers, plates, mugs and pitchers, all brought from Holland by the artist.

There is an old Dutch clock on the wall, and a real life stove made with three arches, the lower one for storing wood, and the upper two to hold the fire. The shelf above the stove contains the copper utensils and crude stone ware. At the sides of the stove hang the bellows, the tongs and other implements for fixing the fire. Lights to represent candlesticks of simple line and design take the place of the usual elaborate electric light fixtures, and a few candles in pewter, brass and wooden candlesticks add to the reality of the reproduction. A pair of wooden shoes stand by the door and several pots of tulips are on the window shelf. Cushions thrown upon the wooden settles add comfort. Although, as the artist says, they are neither of the period nor Dutch, they afford an atmosphere of hominess and coziness which has delighted many. The same idea has been carried out

in lesser degrees of thoroughness in a girl's camp, a cabin used as a summer home, a girl bachelor's apartment, in one room of a girl's club, and with even more attention to detail, in one of the lounging rooms of a New York men's club.

Some of the features of the room may be adopted and adapted to any room to add to its comfort, such as the settles with the shelves above. If desired, the little cupboards can be left open and used as book shelves.

BENEFITS OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet on the work of the women's institutes of the province, with lists of meetings and speakers for the summer season of 1915. Superintendent Putnam, in the introductory part, says: "Branches have been formed at many new points during the year, and we have at the present time a large number of requests for organization meetings with every prospect of many new branches being added to the 850 which have been doing such excellent work during the past winter. The membership totals 25,000, with an attendance at the meetings during 1913-14 of 202,504. The summer series of meetings will include some 808 points, covering practically all sections of the province. In the northern districts joint meetings of the Farmers' and Women's

Institutes will be held. Work similar to that undertaken by Ontario women's institutes is being followed in other provinces with considerable success. Practically all of the provinces have special officers in charge of the work.

"The women's institutes have within them the possibility of a most effective service to the rural districts of the Dominion. Improvement in home life, better social and educational advantages, and community improvement are all possible through the activity of the best women of the towns, villages and rural sections, who are being drawn in continually larger numbers to this organization which 'does things.' The delegates who will attend the summer series of meetings will be called for a conference in Toronto, with a view to receiving instruction and exchanging ideas regarding the work in hand."



Latest Styles in Footgear Show Extreme Designs

You may not want to wear them—these fanciful shoes laced up the side or back, mingling pale biscuit shades with black patent leather, or showing startling combinations of white with black stitching or vice versa. Conservative women will look askance at these astonishing new modes, and be very slow to adopt them; but every woman wants to be informed on the vagaries of the fashions, for an extreme style often becomes generally accepted after one has become accustomed to it.

This season has shown no more startling novelty than the ornate footgear that has been introduced. The manufacturers seem to have let their fancy have full play, and there is no end to the combinations of color, design, decoration and odd fastening that are shown both in high shoes and low. The shop windows challenge every passer-by with collections of shoes that have almost as much variety as hats or dress goods. The accompanying sketch was made on a little journey up Fifth avenue, where, to every dozen odd new styles inside the show window, there was one woman on the outside who was brave enough to have adopted them.

No. 1 in the sketch shows a high boot of fawn-colored "Zepplin" cloth, with a spear-point tip of black patent leather. It laces quite normally up the front—with black lacing, which stand out against the fawn color.

The second in line is the side-laced high shoe, in black and white—the most extreme style possible, and really fitted more for the stage than for the street. It is of white leather, with a deeply pointed tip of black patent leather, black stitching and black lacing.

No. 3 is a quieter model, and a very pretty one for the girl who dances. It is a pump of patent leather, with a satin binding to hold it snug at the instep and a broad black satin band around the ankle. Tiny rhinestone buttons are placed at the front and at each side of the satin anklestrap. The conservative girl will perhaps want to omit the side buckles.

No. 4 is a more fanciful pump, with white leather uppers and black patent leather vamp, a stitched band of the patent leather being sewn about half an inch from the top of the shoe in a simple design against the white upper. The lacing is black.

Another extreme style is shown in No. 5—the laced-up-the-back shoe that has set the cartoonists to making fun. But although they may ridicule, this boot that has its fastening concealed at the rear really leaves the front and side of the foot looking prettier and more shapely than any of the shoes that use the fastening as part of the ornamentation. The smooth unbroken curves of colored leather, in a soft glacé finish, bring out the lines of instep and arch as the front or side-opened shoe cannot do. However, this is at present so amazing a novelty that few women will wish to wear it. The boot is very high, is curved at the top in a large scallop back and front, and hails from Paris.

A pump that is not too noticeable

for the well-dressed woman is shown in No. 6, of gun metal leather vamp with a gray cloth top. A gun metal buckle with gray center and a gray colonial flap above, keep the color and lines conservative.

The light-colored top on the patent leather high shoe, which was at first frowned upon by many women, is now quite generally accepted. No. 7 shows a shoe that is in good taste, its only unusual feature being the patent leather vamp, which runs into a high point at the heel and continues as a narrow band up the back of the shoe.

While all these new modes are interesting, as information, to the average woman, she has the comforting assurance that the simple black patent leather or dull finish pump, with an understated buckle, is still pretty good form, and a wise choice until more elaborate styles are better established.

Among the new modes are the white buckskin and canvas shoes for summer wear. Many of these are stitched in black, in double rows, and are really very pretty and effective. The more extreme styles are laced in black, but this can be avoided. These white shoes, which must be cleanable, escape the patchiness of patent leather trimmings, and are very quiet and in good taste.

Spring and Summer Hairdress



With the approach of Summer the "Everlasting Wave" has become more popular than ever. By spending a couple of hours here—you can have your own straight hair changed to a beautiful wavy, fluffy condition which will last for months, or even years, as no matter how much one is outdoors or how much the hair is exposed to moisture, dampness or sea air, the wave remains, while shampooing only improves it, making the hair more fluffy.

The Triplet Switch

A switch made in three separate parts is another striking Summer convenience. It is called the "Triplet Switch," and is really three tiny little switches. You can wear one or two or all three, according to your convenience.

The Arlon Transformation

For those whose hair is scanty, short or streaked with gray, a very "summery" hairpiece has been provided in the "Arlon Transformation." It is made on an airy skeleton foundation—a distinctly A. Simonson feature, allowing the air to circulate properly, so that one's own hair may rest and grow strong while covered over with fresh, fluffy, natural hair, which may be fashionably dressed in any style desired.

Superior accommodations for hairdressing, marcel waving and manicuring.

Illustrated booklet "Hair Modes" sent upon request. De Luxe catalogue "Becoming Coiffures" sent (out of town only) upon receipt of your visiting card and twelve 2c. stamps.

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16 Special Features

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Togards

They protect hosiery at its most vulnerable point. With "Togards" slipped over your toes before you put on your stockings, you can be sure there will be no holes at night-fall.

Washable—Cleanly—never conscious you're wearing them.

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All kinds thin and thick, old floors renovated

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LEADERS HOPE FOR ENDING OF SESSION MAY 28

State Legislators Expect to Be Able to Finish All Pending Business in Time for Adjournment Before Entrance of June

Leaders of the Massachusetts Legislature are now looking forward to prorogation of the 1915 session Friday, May 28. This allows 12 regular legislative days after today, though, it is thought, to finish all pending business.

This seems to many members a natural day to finish, as any further prolongation of the session will carry it into June. Memorial day falls on Sunday and will be observed Monday, the 31st. No session could be held until after the 28th until June 1, unless the members decided to sit Saturday, the 29th. Sessions are not held on Saturdays and any effort to do so would be discouraged as a matter of courtesy to members from the western end of the state.

There is some talk of trying to conclude the official business at the end of next week, Friday, the 21st, but this is hardly thought possible by the leaders in view of the fact that the Boston & Maine and New Haven bills have yet to pass both branches.

Little Discussion Expected

It is not thought that the ways and means committee, to which the Boston & Maine reorganization bill was referred yesterday on a point of order, will take much time in discussion of its merits. The only section which it is obliged to consider is that which it was claimed yesterday would deprive the state of a small amount of revenue through a change in the method of computing the corporate franchise tax to be collected by the state.

The bill to regulate jitney buses was rejected by such an overwhelming vote in the House yesterday that no attempt to secure reconsideration is likely.

Bills relative to the hours of labor of public employees, providing that all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed on public work shall be given four hours off duty each week; appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of a highway between North Brookfield and Barre Plains, and authorizing the state forest commission to make an investigation relative to preserving the natural scenery along the Mohawk trail, were severally passed to be engrossed without debate or division.

The state Senate yesterday rejected 11 to 12, the bill to authorize employers to insure themselves under the workmen's compensation act.

New Haven Bills Postponed

The four bills relating to the finances of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were postponed to Thursday.

The bill creating a new board of registration in dentistry was passed to be engrossed after it had been amended so as to provide that the first appointment to the new board shall be made in June, 1915.

The bill provides that members of the present board of registration in dentistry shall serve out their terms on the new board.

The Senate recalled from the Governor the enacted bill which authorizes cities and towns to maintain day as well as evening classes for the instruction of women in the practical arts. The form of the bill has been objected to and perfecting amendments will be offered.

The bill relating to the remodeling and reconstruction of buildings in Boston was ordered to a third reading after perfecting amendments offered by Senator Cavanaugh had been adopted.

Reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate had referred to the next General Court the bill requiring registration of persons who install electric equipment was postponed to today.

Consideration of the inholders' bill, which requires guests at hotels to register their own names, was also laid over to today.

The adverse committee report on the bill to transfer park lands in Cambridge to the Metropolitan park commission was accepted.

Register for Norfolk

The committee on ways and means reported tonight to pass on a bill providing for an assistant register of probate in Norfolk county at a salary of \$1500.

The Senate ways and means committee yesterday afternoon voted to report tonight to pass on the bill to allow the port directors to construct an extension of the Boston Elevated railway to the Fish pier and to lease it to the Elevated.

The House ways and means committee yesterday reported out two institution measures.

The first allows an appropriation of \$15,000 to be expended in preparing plans and making preliminary arrangements for the erection of the Metropolitan hospital in the Waltham-Belmont district.

The second provides an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of land and plans for the erection of an institution in the western part of the state.

Three more substitute bills and two new amendments were presented to the committee on ways and means of the Senate at a hearing yesterday on the Carstens bill for a tribunal to censor plays and motion pictures in Boston. The parties in interest failed to reach an agreement in the four days allotted them.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Maggie Pepper," 8.
FOURTH—"The Last Laugh," 8:20.
KREWE—"Vanderbilt," 8:45.
SHUBERT—"The Revolt," 8:15.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

and each appeared before the committee with a bill or amendment of its own. The contention rests upon the question of censoring films before or after they are shown.

Commission of Seven

James A. Lowell, representing the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, offered an amendment to his own substitute bill, giving a commission of seven appointed by the Governor the right to eliminate any objectionable section of any film before it is shown to the public.

Senator Sanford L. Bates offered a bill giving a similar commission the right to censor any film which has been objected to before it is shown and also gives the commission the right to enter upon the

INTERESTING PICTURES ADDED TO COPLEY GALLERY'S DISPLAY

To the general exhibition of paintings now being shown in the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, there have recently been added a number of paintings of rather unusual interest. The most remarkable of these is a portrait of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, by himself. Fulton painted but five or six portraits, as far as is known, and it is said that this is the first ever placed on sale. It is a canvas marked by the characteristics of the early American school, well painted and presenting a vivid likeness of the artist-inventor. In the background is shown the first steamboat and the dome of the Invalides in Paris, for it was in France that Fulton made his first trials.

Unusual in a very different way is a marine by Charles Hopkinson. Mr. Hopkinson is a painter who has always been courageous adopting his own methods of working and almost invariably with success. The present canvas betrays this individuality of method. In the immediate foreground is indicated the top of a reddish-brown rock that very evidently drops sheer to the sea. Under a dark gray sky a tumultuous sea of leaden green stretches away, dashing into high white surf about a rocky island in the distance. Only a few stray glints of yellow light on the waves hint at the sun. The color scheme, somber as it may be, attracts, while the whole canvas has the atmospheric value of a Winslow Homer. The drop of the rocky shore to the sea, which is felt rather than actually seen, the realistic swing of the struggling waves, and the indication of hint of heavy, damp air, these are produced by clever work. It is a picture that grows steadily in the estimation of the spectator.

There are, it so happens, three other canvases painted in much the same key and with much the same color scheme in the exhibition. One of these is a marine by Frederick J. Waugh, showing a cold green sea advancing in giant swells upon gray, shelving rocks in the foreground and a gray cliff in the middle distance and falling back in white clouds of gray mist. The whole is blurred by a cold gray mist. Mr. Waugh is also showing one of his comparatively rare harbor scenes, the subject of this being a vermilion-hued, square-rigged salt ship tied to a Gloucester wharf on a cloudy day when the water is of leaden color only a little lighter in tone than the dark sky.

Quite different in subject, but much the same in mood, is John F. Carlson's "Woods in Winter," almost a monotone of gray green, glimpsing the bare, seemingly lifeless forest on a gray, dark day. An arbitrary veil of heavy spotwork thrown over the whole breaks the monotony of the composition without being too obvious.

Beside it hangs a much larger canvas, one of Tarbell's sunny landscapes, a group of slender willows leaning far over a broad colorful river that stretches far away in the distance. It is clever though not a brilliant study of out of door lights on a summer's day. Very striking is the portrait of Bourke Cochran by John Young-Hunter. Mr. Cochran possesses features that must delight the portrait painter and Mr. Young-Hunter has not failed to make the most of his opportunity. Like other of the artist's work shown here, it is an excellent "speaking" likeness, yet holds a decorative value that has an interest beyond that offered by the subject. The cool, tempera-like hues that the artist is so fond of are happily evident.

There are a number of other attractive canvases, including one of Enneking's transparent trout brooks with its pebbly bottom and overhanging foliage, a characteristic composition by William M. Paxton, entitled "The Blue Jar"; one of Charles Noyes' sparkling winter landscapes in violets and whites and a charmingly poetic landscape by Chauncey F. Ryder, entitled "Spring Plowing." F. Ballard Williams is showing a richly colored, Watteau-like composition of fair young ladies in court dress in a woody glen, and near it hangs a somber portrait of a young girl painted by the late George Fulton in a monotone of browns.

A very worthy little collection of small bronzes is being shown, including a most real modeling of two work horses, patient beneath a winter wind, their blankets blown away about their necks, and a crouching leopard by Anna V. Hyatt, a "story" figure, a woman stooping to pick up a bit of coal to add to her day's find, and an unusually well-modeled and realistic group of young girls bathing, by Miss A. St. L. Eberle, and charming bits by Isidore Kontl, A. H. Atkins and Allen Hobbs.

Arts and Crafts Rooms

In the rooms of the Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park street, there is being shown this week a rather large special exhibition of industrial work by the members of the Old Colony Union of Bourne that is comprehensive, including hand-made rugs, old English and Italian embroideries on hand woven linen, table

premises of any exhibitor or film exchange for the purpose of censoring a film.

Hiram L. Miller, of Lynn, representing the Massachusetts Exhibitors League, submitted another bill providing for the appointment of a commission with full powers to censor films on the complaint of 15 persons residing in the city or town where the objectionable films happen to be shown.

The New England Pathoscope people introduced an amendment which provides that no censorship law shall apply to miniature films devoted to educational, religious or charitable purposes and intended primarily for use in homes, churches or school rooms. After considerable wrangling the committee took all of the bills and amendments under consideration and the hearing was closed.

MOZART OPERA PLEASES FOR ITS SCENIC BEAUTY

Atlanta Season Given by New York Company Found to Have Been Success at All Points

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mozart's "Magic Flute" proved the most elaborate stage production in the series of performances which the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York gave here at its annual spring visit. Bizet's "Carmen," with Miss Farrar in the title role, proved the most interesting piece dramatically. Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mr. Amato in the title part, won the greatest praise vocally. Other works that made an impression for their general merits were Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" and Montemuzzi's "Love of Three Kings." The season, given under the auspices of the Atlanta Music Festival Association, compares favorably in financial outcome with former seasons of opera. The attendance, while breaking no records, was uniformly large, and all expenses were covered. The citizens who subscribed to the guarantee fund and assured the sum of \$60,000 in case of failure, lost nothing.

Artists who gave especial pleasure for their interpretations were Otto Gortiz, who sang the comic role of Papageno in "The Magic Flute"; Miss Farrar, who was found not only to have a new idea of the familiar character of Carmen, but also to have a broader vocal style than ever before; Mr. Amato, who showed power as a dramatic baritone in the role of Rigoletto; Miss Bori, who triumphed as Fionia in "Love of Three Kings" and as Antonia in "Tales of Hoffman"; Mrs. Kurt, who excelled in the heavy soprano roles of "The Hugenots" and "The Magic Flute."

The opera new to the Metropolitan repertory this season, "Mme. Sans-Gene," by Giordano, gave pleasure for its elements of comedy, history and romance.

MUSIC NOTES

Frederick W. Wodell, the chorus conductor, is assembling a group of singers to present Flotow's opera, "Martha," in concert form at Jordan hall on the evening of June 10, the proceeds to be donated to the Belgian relief fund. Volunteers from the People's Choral Union, of which Mr. Wodell is musical director, and from elsewhere will comprise the chorus. Soloists and an orchestra will assist. The prices of seats are to be 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. The accounts of the enterprise are to be audited by a committee consisting of two members of the chorus and one member from outside. The books from which the chorus will sing have been presented by C. C. Birchard & Co.

The first performance in this country of Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's symphony No. 7, in D minor, will be given at a concert by the New England Conservatory orchestra, George W. Chadwick conductor, next Friday evening.

Original music by Allan Brown of Gloucester, for Marjorie Benton Cooke's poem, "The Sandman," will be given for the first time publicly by Hester Stine, a conservatory student, at a dramatic recital of the pantomime and rehearsal class on Friday afternoon in Recital hall. Miss Stine will also present an interpretation, with action, of Lark's "Goblins at Play." Other features of the program will include two acts of "Mice and Men" by Madeline Lucille Ryley; a scene from "Hansel and Gretel" in English, and "Incriminating Evidence," an original pantomime by William Goodrich, a senior at the Massachusetts Normal Art school, who is taking special work at the conservatory.

ASSESSMENT ON INCOMES OPPOSED BY POSTMASTERS

Postmasters From Many New England Cities in Convention Here Elect W. E. Murray

CLUB TO GIVE BRITISH BENEFIT

An entertainment under the auspices of the Intercolonial Club of Boston, in aid of the British imperial relief fund of New England will be given in the large hall of the club, 214 Dudley street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m., on Monday May 24, (Empire day). The principal speakers of the evening will be Professor Colby of McGill University, Montreal, and Samuel J. Elder, Boston.

The Serbian relief fund now totals \$29,227.25 and the French emergency fund—\$4394.50.

TO APPEAL HORN CASE

Counsel for Werner Horn, the alleged German army officer now being held on the charge of illegal transportation of dynamite in Massachusetts, announced that he will enter an appeal from the refusal of Judge Morton in the United States district court yesterday to grant a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the defendant had committed an act of war in attempting to blow up the bridge at Vanceboro Feb. 2, and that he was, therefore, outside state jurisdiction.

RAILROAD MEN DINE

Henry C. Cabot of Springfield was the principal speaker at the monthly meeting and dinner of the New England Railroad Club at the American House last night. Prof. C. B. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, president of the club, presided.

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MUSIC NOTES

Frederick W. Wodell, the chorus conductor, is assembling a group of singers to present Flotow's opera, "Martha," in concert form at Jordan hall on the evening of June 10, the proceeds to be donated to the Belgian relief fund. Volunteers from the People's Choral Union, of which Mr. Wodell is musical director, and from elsewhere will comprise the chorus. Soloists and an orchestra will assist. The prices of seats are to be 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. The accounts of the enterprise are to be audited by a committee consisting of two members of the chorus and one member from outside. The books from which the chorus will sing have been presented by C. C. Birchard & Co.

The first performance in this country of Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's symphony No. 7, in D minor, will be given at a concert by the New England Conservatory orchestra, George W. Chadwick conductor, next Friday evening.

Original music by Allan Brown of Gloucester, for Marjorie Benton Cooke's poem, "The Sandman," will be given for the first time publicly by Hester Stine, a conservatory student, at a dramatic recital of the pantomime and rehearsal class on Friday afternoon in Recital hall. Miss Stine will also present an interpretation, with action, of Lark's "Goblins at Play." Other features of the program will include two acts of "Mice and Men" by Madeline Lucille Ryley; a scene from "Hansel and Gretel" in English, and "Incriminating Evidence," an original pantomime by William Goodrich, a senior at the Massachusetts Normal Art school, who is taking special work at the conservatory.

ASSESSMENT ON INCOMES OPPOSED BY POSTMASTERS

Postmasters From Many New England Cities in Convention Here Elect W. E. Murray

CLUB TO GIVE BRITISH BENEFIT

An entertainment under the auspices of the Intercolonial Club of Boston, in aid of the British imperial relief fund of New England will be given in the large hall of the club, 214 Dudley street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m., on Monday May 24, (Empire day). The principal speakers of the evening will be Professor Colby of McGill University, Montreal, and Samuel J. Elder, Boston.

The Serbian relief fund now totals \$29,227.25 and the French emergency fund—\$4394.50.

TO APPEAL HORN CASE

Counsel for Werner Horn, the alleged German army officer now being held on the charge of illegal transportation of dynamite in Massachusetts, announced that he will enter an appeal from the refusal of Judge Morton in the United States district court yesterday to grant a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the defendant had committed an act of war in attempting to blow up the bridge at Vanceboro Feb. 2, and that he was, therefore, outside state jurisdiction.

RAILROAD MEN DINE

Henry C. Cabot of Springfield was the principal speaker at the monthly meeting and dinner of the New England Railroad Club at the American House last night. Prof. C. B. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, president of the club, presided.

You will like

ROYAL PURPLE GRAPE JUICE



It is the delight of "Grown-ups and Little Folks" everywhere.

Its pure, purple juice and rich flavor is pressed from luscious Concord grapes, just as they come from the vine—unfermented, unadulterated.

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organization in Postoffices," followed by a general discussion of second-class mails. Tonight the spring dinner will be served at the American House. Addresses will be given by Congressman Calvin D. Paige of Massachusetts, the Rev. Willard Scott, D.D., of Brookline, and Postmaster Murray.

LUSITANIA APPEAL ISSUED
NEW YORK.—The Committee of Mercy, an organization to provide relief for the women and children made destitute by the war in Europe, issued Tuesday an appeal in behalf of the Lusitania sufferers.

PRIVATE WIRE BRIEFS ARE FILED WITH U. S. BOARD

WASHINGTON.—Briefs were filed Tuesday with the interstate commerce commission by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company and the Grain Receivers Association of Chicago in relation to the commission's investigation of private wire contracts, particularly those with brokers and others than newspapers and press associations.

MRS. GAYNOR HONORED

Mrs. May H. Gaynor, recently elected president of the Rebekah Assembly of Massachusetts, was the guest of honor at a dinner at Norfolk hall, Dorchester, last night, attended by representatives of Rebekah and Eastern Star lodges throughout the state.

BETTER BOOKS PUBLISHED

Donald Scott in his talk on "Publishing" at the meeting of the Society of Printers at the Boston City Club last night said more and better books are published today in the United States than ever before.

YOU would buy (or we are no judge) waists of delicate lace, filmy Georgette crepe and crepe chiffon, two or three heavy white crepe de chine blouses, many lingerie blouses in voile, organdie and batiste, semi-tailored striped and plain linens, a smart black-and-white effect in striped soft washable taffeta; cool tubsilk.

YOU would want the new Quaker collars, the new ruffles and jabots.

It is these waists that are most wanted at regular prices that we have provided underpriced for this Annual Sale, Today, Thursday, Friday

(Women's—Fifth Floor) (Misses—Fourth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

COUNT OKUMA GIVES VIEWS ON THE NEW JAPAN

Premier Says Confucian Teaching
Is Basis of Educational Sys-
tem—Western Methods Are
Losing Their Hold

The following article, especially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, describes an interview which the writer had with Japan's foremost statesman. It gives the views expressed by the premier in regard to the evolution and education of the new Japan.

It was in the latter part of May, some time before Count Okuma was made premier of Japan, that we were sitting in the count's European drawing room, looking out upon the campus of Waseda University.

Count Okuma's affable secretary first appeared and was introduced, desiring evidently, with Japanese caution, "to see the lay of the land." He not only wished to know on what lines we wished to question the distinguished Japanese statesman, but also gave us, in a somewhat unique fashion in interviews, the lines of thought in which Count Okuma was especially interested at the moment, saying that he had just returned from giving an address before an educational conference at Yokohama.

A few moments after the secretary retired, the man appeared who today is, perhaps, the best known and most respected individual in Japan, outside of the Emperor; the man who founded the large Waseda University, for which he resigned his membership in the cabinet; the founder of the Nationalist political party; ex-minister of foreign affairs and now prime minister of 52,000,000 Japanese.

Okuma, although clad in European clothes, gave the impression of being thoroughly native. Indeed, he has never been out of his own country, and he does not speak English. One soon discovers, however, that he has profited well by his large corps of readers and secretaries, who are continually posting him on all phases of world affairs. It is in fact one of the surprises of the westerner throughout the East to find how thoroughly the educated men of the Orient are informed relative to occidental history and conditions of life.

Count Okuma has seen personally the evolution of Japan from days marked by ancient Japanese feudalism to the present era of modern progress. He is a typical example of an old-time Japanese statesman who possesses sufficient perspective to see the present and the future as well as the past, never forgetting that he is living in a new moment of time—a fitting type of a nation which has been able to change its clothes without destroying its individuality.

Our first question was big enough to be regarded as a compliment to this eminent statesman, educator:

"What are the outstanding differences between the systems of European and Japanese education?"

The answer was strikingly succinct: "One may understand European education," said his excellency, "and fail utterly to realize or to grasp the significance of education in Japan. European education sprang from Greek and Roman sources, while the Japanese system was built upon Confucian teaching; it grew out of the morals of the Chinese systems to which the Japanese gave a political turn."

We ventured to remark that in the West we were not accustomed to think of ethics and moral precepts in such close connection with education or with political systems.

There was something in the conviction with which the Japanese uttered the following statements that impressed deeply his words, and we have thought of them considerably since, in considering the point of view of Japan relative to the present mixed conditions in the far East. The words are also significant when it is realized that Count Okuma is a member of the executive board of the Japanese peace committee.

"Politics," exclaimed the statesman, "without the sense of morals is a crime. Confucius gave us 300 rules for courtesy and 3000 for conduct. The Chinese look for their exemplification of ethics to their Emperor, the Son of Heaven. To be sure, Confucian teaching in its higher significance has been lost in part in Japan, the people being satisfied to follow the letter simply. The Japanese, however, choose to emphasize Chinese history and law rather than ethics. Yet Confucian morality profoundly impressed and continues to impress our people."

To the question as to how Chinese Confucianism found expression in Japanese law, the count replied:

"The Japanese idea was that morality must find social expression in law. The Japanese spirit emphasizes the will-force, much as did the Roman. This was made evident in the 700 years of Japan's feudal age, as also in the 200 years of peace, when 400,000 Samurai carried swords that they did not draw." This peaceful period Okuma described as "the classical period in Japan." Chinese classics were learned in these days of peace. The Shoguns and feudal lords encouraged this study, supporting scholars and giving bounties to education. Gradually, however, this classical era degenerated and Chinese learning became a mere ornament of culture and literary refinement.

"Then," the premier added, with a twinkle in his eye, "in the year 1854 Commodore Perry came and woke us up. Japan began her military and material development of arts and external forces. Half a century ago we tried to exclude foreigners by force, using legis-



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York)

Count Okuma, premier of Japan

lation as our weapon, much as California is now using it against us.

"Then we made fighting machines, war ships, learned science of navigation, fortification and the uses of gunpowder. These made necessary the knowledge of other sciences like mathematics and the technologies. We found it necessary to turn our efforts to intellectual development."

Count Okuma likened this renaissance period, this intellectual awakening to modernity, by a figure:

"Even as rich men are driven in the country to seek and enjoy a piece of black bread, so Japanese hungered for the west," said Count Okuma. "Everywhere there was heard the slogan, 'Western science, western learning!' We translated American text-books," he said. "We copied Belgian and German patterns in education. We invited American and English teachers to our shores. We established schools on western methods. We were mad over our new discovery of western arts and practice."

It was at this point that the wise Japanese statesman, who is known to bar his truth to make it stick, put the question:

"Why do people go to extremes when trying to change conditions?"

Then the conversation turned toward Japan's need of religion. In answer to our question, "What of Japan's future religiously?" Okuma replied sadly:

"It was during these sudden and sweeping changes of the old east for the new west that Japan began religiously to reel like a ship without a compass. We became indifferent to ancestral worship. We were only thinking of western externals. We forgot that there must be something deep and abiding behind these marks of western efficiency. We have already had to pay for this mistake in the present generation."

"But," we continued, "you have had a revival of ethics certainly. You have introduced ethics by text-books into your schools, have you not?"

"Yes," was the answer. "Wise men saw the danger, and they arose anxiously to seek for remedies. They were wise because they were conscious of a need of morals in the nation."

Then another epigrammatical sentence:

"An edict came. But alas! It gave rules and not inspiration!"

"The Emperor was wise enough to give the people freedom of faith," continued Count Okuma. "We are now looking for more life-force in religion and behind ethics—that is what we Japanese are looking for now—life-force—and we have not yet found it."

It was at this point that we made bold to ask Count Okuma's opinion regarding Christianity as a future religion to reach the educated men of Japan. We had just learned of the religious census taken at the Imperial University of Tokyo among its 6000 students; the results of which were startling enough and seemed to bear out Okuma's lament relative to the retrograde of Japan's religion. In this census it was reported that approximately 300 students professed to be Buddhists, Confucianists or Shintoists. Seventy confessed their allegiance to Christianity, while the large remainder—at least 5600—either made no reply or expressed explicitly their indifference to religion.

"The future religion of Japan?" you ask. "Frankly, I do not know what it will be. Perhaps it may contain a mixture of all the religions; probably not Christianity in its western form. We need the social side of Christianity in Japan, your neighborly and philanthropic characteristics. We do not understand nor do we care for your theology."

Count Okuma's views on this subject seemed to be in line with those of many Japanese with whom we conferred relative to Japan's religion, as well as with many educated Chinese.

Among the replies to the questions which we asked somewhat generally as to the coming religion, were some that are expressive of Japanese opinion.

"There is no religion in Japan among educated men," answered a professor of the Imperial University.

"The future religion will be Christianity with modifications," was the reply of a Christian missionary.

"Pantheism," said a Japanese Buddhist, "with a decided tendency toward

Buddhism, providing our priests reform." "The religion of the future," said a keen foreign observer, a lawyer who had lived in Japan for a quarter of a century, "will be an amalgam of ancestor worship, Buddhism, Shinto as applied to imperial loyalty, and Christian social service."

After making two visits to Japan and conversing with a large number of educated men, we are inclined to think that the opinion expressed by the foreign lawyer indicates the future development of Japanese religion. The tendency is toward a composite of east and west, rather than in the direction of a clear-cut western faith, and such a religion will not be the work of a day or a generation, for great religions amongst a great people are products of growth and are not cataclysmic. "Seek knowledge throughout the world," was the imperial edict which made religious faith free in Japan. A state religion like that of Germany or England is scarcely a future possibility.

According to his secretary, Count Okuma's own religion leans toward the Unitarian position, though he has often expressed himself sympathetically toward certain Christian missions, especially toward the native type of Christian missionary work. The complexities of theological theories, however, do not seem to interest the Japanese or Chinese, who, as peoples, do not take to the mystical side of religion, as do the East Indians, for example. As one Japanese public man said, "We neither understand these different creeds and denominations, nor do we have time to unravel their intricate and diverse ways of looking at God and the universe through theological and dogmatic microscopes."

Nevertheless one finds quite generally among the influential and thoughtful leaders, Count Okuma's sense of need of some kind of "life force" in Japanese morals and religion. One finds educated men deeply concerned over the fact that, as a rule, the women go to the temples alone, to be religious for the whole family.

"One is told in some centers in the Sunrise Kingdom that Japanese are allowing religion to wait for attention until other things are accomplished, such as the building up of industrial, military and educational institutions. Educationists frequently express concern because the nation is spending so much money upon battleships, and in their judgment not enough upon education."

Yet the present educational progress, to which Count Okuma modestly alluded in passing, might be of justifiable pride, especially for men like himself who have given so much of their lives to building up the new systems. A nation that can report 7,500,000 of her school children in the elementary schools, or 97.02 per cent of all the girls of school-going age, and 98.02 per cent of all the boys of the empire, may well be proud of their educational accomplishment. It is also to be noted that the imperial universities and national colleges have advanced so rapidly and so efficiently that the tide of students toward the West has slackened materially, that the Japanese students are now turning chiefly toward the Occident for finishing and graduate work, and not for undergraduate advantages, as formerly. These Japanese higher institutions of learning compare favorably with those in Europe and America.

In fact, one finds that the Japanese youth who are educated entirely abroad are being considered much more undesirable in present-day Japan than those educated at home. These conditions found in education are duplicated in other departments. The native institution is growing tremendously in Japan and the tide of the popularity of western methods is losing force. The current of things Japanese is running strongly again, as in the old days of which Count Okuma spoke. Only now the dress is different, and the outer expression has changed. It should, always be remembered that the Japanese is still the Japanese, and not the European or the American. Count Okuma and his like are the safest guides, and indeed the strongest holding and balancing forces in the new order. They preserve the best in the spirit of old Japan. They cautiously but earnestly seek to clothe it and adapt it to the forms of a new generation. If men of the type of the present Japanese premier have their way, and if they are capable of holding

and guiding with their comprehensive wisdom and experience the popular forces relative to economical, political and educational progress, the nation may hope for the prevalence and the advance of justice and higher statesmanship in the new Japan.

BONHAM PUBLIC REST ROOM USED BY MANY WOMEN

BONHAM, Tex.—Since the Board of Trade, by permission of the county commissioners, furnished and opened a public rest room in the court building located in the business district, a little more than five months ago, more than 4000 women have registered as guests there.

The room is in charge of a matron, who opens at 8 a. m. and closes at 5 p. m. It is furnished by the people of the city. In the sitting room are carpets, easy chairs, a dresser, mirrors, writing table, telephone, all kinds of toilet articles, shoe polish, hair pins, a cradle and a bed, the latest magazines, and everything is free. No tips are allowed the matron. Hundreds of used magazines are sent to the room for free distribution, nothing but the best being allowed. The Board of Trade pays the matron and a laundry does the laundry work free, the telephone company furnishes the telephone, and the entire undertaking is a cooperative one. Many mothers leave their children with the matron while they do their shopping. The room is kept in such condition that it is an example of good housekeeping.

It was not long ago that the need of such a place was brought to the Board of Trade's attention, when some one raised the question of what provisions were made for the comfort of women who attend the courts as witnesses. Investigation showed that the courts had no place for them. The board went outside of the state for further information, and discovered that a great many people had heard of a ladies' rest room, but no one could tell where any were in operation except in department stores for customers only. The women and young girls shopping in the city had to stand around in the stores, stay at the wagon yards or on the streets. Witnesses in attendance upon the courts had to sit in any office where they could find room, in the courthouse, or stand in the halls. The board determined to set an example for the country, and the results have shown the value of the undertaking.

WORK OF JUDGING EXHIBITS AT FAIR IS COMMENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The work of judging the exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International exposition has been begun by the international jury of awards, which is composed of eminent men from all parts of the world. The work of the jury will consume several months, at the termination of which the awards will be announced and the prizes given out.

There are approximately 450 men of all nationalities on the jury of awards. President C. C. Moore of the exposition is honorary chairman of the main jury, a smaller body which will have general supervision of the work.

For purposes of classification the 11 departments of exhibits at the exposition have been subdivided into 136 groups and 800 classes. After the group juries have completed their work, the chairman of each group jury becomes ex officio a member of a higher body to be known as a department jury and the chairman and vice-chairman of the 11 department juries become members of the main or superior jury.

The awards will be divided into six classes and will be: (1) a grand prize; (2) a medal of honor; (3) a gold medal; (4) a silver medal; (5) a bronze medal and (6) an honorable mention without medal.

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR COMPANY DISSOLVES

CHICAGO—The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition met here and formally dissolved the corporation. Since it was formed to direct the world's fair of 1893 the board had spent a total of \$28,000,000. The remaining assets, \$47,000, were voted for the purchase of a reproduction of the statue representing the Goddess of Liberty which stood in front of the administration building on the old fair grounds.

CADETS MAKE PROMOTIONS

At a special election to fill vacancies at the cadet armory last night Lieut. Charles M. Rotch was elected captain of C company, first corps cadets. Second Lieut. George I. Cross was promoted to first lieutenant of A company, and Elias Field to second lieutenant of B company.

Protect Yourself! Against Substitutes—Be Sure You Get HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for All Ages
For infants and growing children—takes the place of other common drinks, possesses all their palatability and greater food value. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute
TAKE A PACKAGE HOME
Unless you say "HORLICK'S"
you may get a Substitute.

COAST SERVICE ACTIVITY SEEN IN RETURN OF SHIPS

Governor Cobb Back on the
Maine and Provinces Line
While Evangeline Is Being
Prepared for Halifax Sailings

Return of the steamers Governor Cobb and Evangeline from the tropics, where they have been operated during the winter, indicates the near approach of the summer excursion service to Maine and the provinces. The Governor Cobb is already back on the old line to St. John, via Portland, Eastport and Lubec, and the Evangeline is at Commercial wharf being prepared for service to Halifax, Port Hawkesbury, and Charlottetown. The Evangeline is to start service about the middle of June.

Service to Penobscot ports and on the St. John line have been increased and preparations among harbor excursion companies indicate activity within a short time.

The Governor Cobb's arrival from the South, and resumption of service to St. John recalls that the steamer was the first American-built turbine. The vessel was built in 1906, at Chester, Pa., and is a single screw turbine steamer of 2522 gross tons. The Cobb hails from Boston, is 289.1 feet long, 54 feet beam, and 18 feet deep.

Summer service to Maine and the provinces is handled by the Eastern Steamship Corporation and the Plant line. The latter has the Evangeline, A. W. Perry and Halifax, while all other passenger steamers in this route belong to the Eastern Company. Steamers in the Eastern service cover on regular trips 2407 miles, it is said.

The Metropolitan line between Boston and New York covers 337 miles, the Maine steamer line between New York and Portland is 390 miles, Boston and Portland 110, Portland and Rockland line 75 miles, Portland and Boothbay line 45 miles, Kennebec line 150 miles, Bath and Boothbay 25, Bangor line 220, Mt. Desert and Blue Hill line 115, Frontier line 30, International line 670, and Boston and Yarmouth 240.

This company operates more than 30 steamers, and takes passengers and freight from 85 landings, it is said. It is expected that the Metropolitan line, Boston to New York, and the Maine line, New York to Portland, will use the Cape Cod canal when a sufficient depth of water has been assured. This will save about 55 miles between New York and Boston and 40 miles between the metropolises and Portland, reducing both running times by three hours, it is expected.

CONTEST FOR RURAL DEBATERS PLANNED

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Plans for public debates in all rural schools of central Pennsylvania, with a final contest at Pennsylvania State College, were formulated recently at a conference of President Sparks of State College and a committee of the Williamsport Board of Trade.

Williamsport was made the center of the one district of five counties, while Euntington and Altoona will be similar centers for two other districts, says a despatch to the Philadelphia North American.

If you are the Chief Executive, you should know the advantages of executive offices in Aeolian Hall. Here are delightful environment, good air, plentiful light, excellent service and absolutely central location—factors of high efficiency rarely found in combination. Practical floor plans and the Aeolian prestige of world-wide advertising are further valuable points. But let us give you all the points. Phone for a De Luxe descriptive booklet.

"Aeolian Hall—the best office location in the 42nd Street district."



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Beech-Nut Peanut Butter



YOU know how it is with a boy—growing almost while you look at him—romping around all day—forever demanding "something to eat" and brutally critical of what is set before him.

There is never any difficulty in getting him to "eat plenty of bread"—if the bread can be made to appeal to his palate.

Try him with sandwiches of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter and see!

Makers of America's most famous Bacon—Beech-Nut Bacon

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

There is the "something" he needs—the balanced food—the flavoured or of the finest Virginia and Spanish nuts, blended, delicately roasted, lightly salted and crushed to a smooth golden-brown butter.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter comes ready to serve in vacuum-sealed jars—three sizes, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents (in the extreme West, a little more). At grocers' everywhere.

ELECTRIC ROAD MEN TO HAVE A CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—"There are 41,000 miles of electric railways in the United States," said H. G. McConaughy, director of transportation of the American Electric Railway Association, while in this city arranging for the convention of the organization next October.

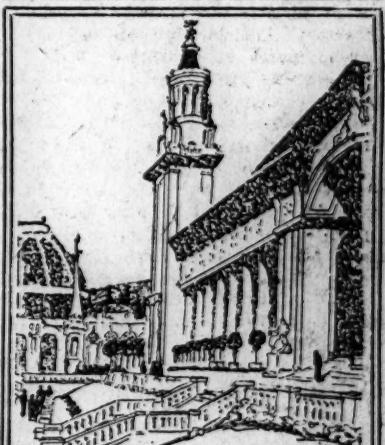
"The yearly receipts from electric lines exceed \$550,000,000 and the persons employed by the industry exceed 300,000. Over 15,000,000 persons are carried on the electric lines of America, which is almost eight times the total population of the world."

"We anticipate that 5000 executives of electric railways will attend the convention here. Three special trains will bring the contingent from Boston, New York and Philadelphia and contiguous points."

"One of the main objects of the forthcoming convention will be the promotion of more cordial relations between the electric carriers and the public."

TEXAS G. A. R. AND W. R. C. CONVENE

DALLAS, Tex.—The thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps of the Department of Texas began in Dallas recently. The two bodies held a joint opening session in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. Of about 500 veterans of the Union army in the department, 75 attended the opening meeting, says the Dallas News. The relief corps was represented by about fifty.



TRAVEL THROUGH THE
"SCENIC NORTHWEST"
TO THE

EXPOSITIONS

The cool Northern Route combines comfort, service and varied scenery through trains from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, to North Pacific Coast via

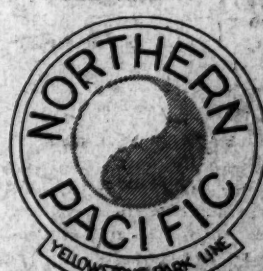
Northern Pacific Railway

600-mile ocean voyage on Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co.'s "Palaces of the Pacific." Steamship tickets include meals and berth. The Northern Pacific is the only line to Gardiner Gateway.

Yellowstone Park

Low Round Trip Fares Daily to Nov. 30
Stopovers allowed anywhere
World famous dining car service
Personally escorted tours to the Yellowstone weekly from Chicago
Send for descriptive literature including Exposition Folder and let us help you plan your trip.

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YOUR BOOK PLATE beautifully designed and engraved. \$3.00 will give you the drawing, the steel plate and 100 impressions. Send 25 cents for a signed artist's proof of my Craftsmanship. BEATTY, 21 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR ASKS FOR TEAM WORK

Asks Citizens Through Association of Commerce Committee to Rally Round Him in Effort to Revive Enthusiasm in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Team work for the good of Chicago such as will send the city booming along in a revival of the famous "Chicago gait" was asked of business men of the city by William Hale Thompson, newly elected mayor, at a great gathering of the ways and means committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce in the Hotel LaSalle. The mayor declared he was going to lead, said he expected to make some mistakes, but this was the penalty of initiative, and indicated some of the undeveloped possibilities of the municipality. His address was given a most enthusiastic reception. Chief of Police Healy was likewise heartily applauded. He has been long in touch with the association through cooperation with its street traffic committee.

"I want you to know," said Mr. Thompson, "that it is the feeling of the mayor of this great city that he is only an individual; that he is only a man; and there are only 24 hours in the day and but 60 minutes in the hour; and if I worked every minute of every hour of my administration for the good of Chicago I would be only doing what an individual might do, and that doesn't count for so much after all. I want the people of this city to feel that they have not only elected me, but that it is not fair to go off and leave me out on a limb and say: 'Now, Bill, you make good.' I want them to know, not only those who voted for me, but those who voted against me, that the election is over and that now we are to get together for the good of the city of Chicago, and that they should not leave Bill Thompson out on the limb to make good himself."

For Team Work

"I am a believer in team work; in unanimity of action of large numbers of people. That is what gets great results. Alone I can do my best; but properly assisted by the united effort of the people of our great city, we can accomplish wonders in the next four years."

"I grew up here and I have heard this talk of the old 'Chicago spirit' from my father and my mother and my grandmother and our old friends, the pioneer friends, as they used to sit around the fireside in our great city. I heard my grandfather tell how he helped to draw Chicago's first charter and how he himself had the distinguished honor of being chief of the volunteer fire department when it was entirely a social distinction. The chief in those days led the grand march at the charity ball. My mother was born in our 'suburban home' at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Lake street was a business street in those days and anybody who lived south of Randolph was away out in the suburbs. My father had the same idea of Chicago. I have the same. It is just a question of time when Chicago will be the biggest city in the world. And it lies with you and me and the people of this great city and what we do the next four years as to how much of a stride shall be made in the next decade."

Would Increase Industry

Mr. Thompson then took up what he calls the "sleeping assets" of the municipality, sleeping because undeveloped. He declared that everything possible ought to be done to increase the number of the city's industries. He turned to the drainage canal and the reasons that led to its building.

"They told us also," he said, "that if we would vote the \$70,000,000 and create a sanitary district there would be 40 miles of docks along the drainage canal, because it goes right through a limestone district and that would mean the most wonderful natural docks in the world, and they are there today; and the adjacent land is owned and controlled by the sanitary district. It was said that there would be splendid manufacturing sites for great factories, and that those factories would occupy those lands and that the docks would be there for the transportation of manufactured goods by water. We were told that it would be a great economy, and that the water power in the drainage canal would furnish the electric power to turn the wheels of those factories—one of the most economical all around propositions that I have ever heard of."

"I ask you: where is one pay roll on the drainage canal? Where is one factory? Where is anything? Those great banks stand there idle. There is a wonderful opportunity and a wonderful 'sleeping asset' of our great city to be developed. I propose to the members of the Association of Commerce that they give this their attention and I will predict to you that if they enter into this activity it won't be many years before there will be from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in payrolls paid to factory hands along the banks of the drainage canal."

For Lake Development

The mayor is a great yachtsman, and found time to refer briefly to the possibilities of Lake Michigan. "Our great lake is one of the greatest 'sleeping assets' we have," he said. "Practically without an expenditure I believe Chicago could be the greatest aquatic city in the world; and the southern people would come from all the southern cities and plan their summers in Chicago; and many of our people who leave the city in the summer time would stay here if our lake is properly developed. I be-

lieve from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year of benefit would come to Chicago from such development."

The mayor's reiteration of his campaign statement that if elected he would "drive the crooks out of Chicago" evoked the greatest applause of the session. He paid a high testimonial to his police chief as a man of courage and ability, and above temptation, then went on to say:

"I guess maybe, after a while, when this guess goes on, and I know it will go on under Chief Healy, the crooks will either reform or try some other country, because the people of other cities will follow Chicago's example."

GOV. WALSH AND MAYOR REVIEW THE FUSILIERS

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing Says Demand of Reparation for Wrongs Is American Duty

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley reviewed the Fusiliers when they marched past accompanied by the Light Infantry of Providence in the celebration of their one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary yesterday. The Governor reviewed the two commands from the State House and the mayor from the city hall.

Later there was a dinner at the American House where Maj. James W. H. Myrick and his officers tendered a reception to the Providence visitors. At the head of the table were Lieutenant Governor Grafton D. Cushing, former Senator Slatery, who represented the mayor; James A. Sullivan, Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Lieut. Col. Wilcox, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., retired; the Rev. R. Perry Bush, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Ropes and Brig. Gen. William H. Oakes, M. V. M., retired.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing was the first speaker. "America must demand reparation of anyone that insults her flag," he said, "and we can leave it to the President to see that the proper action is taken. We must, however, look at one fact regardless of party—our state of unpreparedness. We must be prepared. It is no dream of the past, the stern results of the present which demand such a course."

Congressman Gallivan urged those present to support President Wilson in the present crisis, saying that he had absolute faith in the judgment of the nation's chief executive.

FESTIVAL TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS AT KEENE, N. H.

KEENE, N. H.—The Keene Chorus Club, Nelson P. Coffin, conductor, is to present two cantatas at its annual festival in the city hall of Keene, on the evening of May 20 and the evening of May 21. The work to be sung on the first night is "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by Coleridge-Taylor; the work to be presented on the second night is Parker's "Horn Novissima." The soloist in the Coleridge-Taylor piece will be John B. Wells, tenor. The quartet of soloists in the Parker oratorio will be as follows: Mme. Jane Osborn Hannah, soprano; Mme. Nevada Van Der Veer, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; William W. Hinshaw, bass.

An innovation in the Keene music festival will be a concert by the Keene high school chorus on the afternoon of May 20, with Bruch's cantata, "Fair Ellen," as the leading number on the program. The soloists in the concert of the high school chorus will be Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano; and Bernard Ferguson, baritone.

Horatio W. Parker, the composer of "Horn Novissima," is expected to be present the night the work is sung.

FLEET OFFICERS GIVEN LUNCHEON

NEW YORK—Admiral Fletcher and the officers of the Atlantic fleet were guests of honor at a luncheon given Tuesday by the Sons of the Revolution. It was one of many events arranged for the entertainment of the fleet during its visit to New York, and was followed Tuesday night by a reception to the officers at the New York Yacht Club.

The enlisted men, meanwhile, were again enjoying to the full the baseball and theater parties which are daily features of the entertainment provided by the citizens' committee.

BROOKLINE ELECTS ENGINEER Henry A. Varney, acting town engineer, was appointed by the Brookline board of selectmen at their Monday afternoon meeting, to fill the position of the late Alexis H. French, town engineer. Mr. Varney, who filed the only application for the position, has been taking charge of the department since last October.

SHOE CRAFT

WOMAN'S WHITE BUCK SPORT BOOT BY MAIL

Parcel Post Prepaid. The "ShoeCraft" system of shaping the shoe to the foot assures perfect fit. Booklet "M."

SHOECRAFT SHOP

27 W. 38th St., New York

NEW ORDERS ON EXPORTATIONS IN DOMINION

Bills of Lading Must Be Made Out to Specified Consignees in United Kingdom Before Crossing United States Boundary

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—A revised and consolidated order-in-council, which became effective on April 30, has been issued to collectors of customs. It supersedes all previous orders relating to prohibited exports. In the list of goods permitted to be exported to the United Kingdom via the United States the order-in-council provides that the bills of lading must be made out to specified consignees in the United Kingdom before the goods are permitted to cross the frontier into the United States, while shipments exported to foreign countries through the United States can only be made after the shipper has procured from the customs department at Ottawa a license or dispensation, which must be delivered to the officials at the port of exit from Canada before exportation is permitted.

The goods affected are divided into four classes: (a) Those permitted to be exported to the United States only when for consumption in that country. (b) Those whose exportation is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates. (c) Those goods whose exportation is prohibited to all foreign posts in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal. (d) The exportation of tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing which is absolutely prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Among the goods which were permitted to be exported to the United States when for consumption there and through the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, under license or dispensation and to other destinations, are the following:

Forage and food for animals; live animals for food; barley and oats, including their meals; wheat, cheese, eggs, lard, malt, sugar, butter, wheat flour and meal, meat, hides, leather, ash and spruce wood, coal, mica. Included in the list of those goods which can be exported only to Britain and its possessions and then only directly from Canada or through the United States on through bills of lading to England or English possessions are:

Horses and mules, cannon, machine guns and parts and mountings for same; cartridges and their component parts; a long list of chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.; all dyes and dyestuffs made from coal tar, colloid, nitric acid, nitrocellulose, opium, sulphuric acid, tanning substances of all kinds, cotton waste, field glasses, explosives of all kinds, harness and saddlery that can be used for military purposes, khaki woollen cloth, spirits not less than 43 degrees above proof, ash, three-ply wood and walnut wood, heavy boots, camp equipment including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns and horse rugs; potash salts, sodium nitrate, draw plates, ferro alloy, graphite and plumbago, horse shoes, chrome and plumbago, copper, lead and lead ore, cobalt, copper, lead and lead ore, tin, oils (except crocoite), portable forges, searchlights, signaling lamps, submarine signaling apparatus, vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their parts; wagons capable of carrying one ton and their parts, wire, raw wool, wool tops, wool naps, wool waste, rags, cloth suitable for uniforms, wool yarns, jerseys, gloves, socks and men's underwear.

Smart Apparel for Stout Figures

5-52960
Superbly tailored suit of a lustrous 1 1/2 h t weight. Pristine creased fabric in fine pepper and a t mixture with tiny invisible stripes. Full fire circular skirt closes at side front and has odd shaped fitted yoke. Coat has a collar of black moire silk. Tined with fine peau de cygne.

\$37.85

Lane Bryant is the only house carrying a large and complete stock of:
Dresses 5.95 to 69.50
Suits 19.95 to 54.75
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Waists 2.95 to 21.50
Skirts 6.95 to 14.50
Negligees 3.50 to 54.75
Corsets 5.95 to 6.95
Brassieres 65 to 4.95
Bathing Suits 3.95 to 16.75
especially designed to give the stout figure (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines, individuality and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Having workrooms on premises we give you not only low prices but unusual advantages, duplicating to measure, with fittings, changing details to meet individual taste.

Photographic illustrations sent out of town upon request to Dept. 16

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street, New York
Specialty House of National Reputation

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Dolls are playing an increasing part in public library work. Here is a story about them from Passaic, N. J., told by Elizabeth White, the librarian, in the New Jersey Library Bulletin:

During the year dolls have been dressed in national costume by the different nationalities in town: Italian, Irish, Hungarian, Slovak, Bohemian, Dutch, German, French, Scotch, Polish, Jewish, Swedish and Russian. We tried as far as possible to get dolls with the national characteristics in their features, and I think we succeeded fairly well. These dolls are to be displayed in the different branches. So far they have been used in the Park branch for the story-hour work, a story about a different nationality being told each week, and the customs of the children in that country briefly described.

"A decrease in the percentage of fiction called for and a trend toward more serious literature are the effects of the European war noted at the Minneapolis public library," declares the Minneapolis Journal. "With the war in the ninth month, library patrons have shifted their attention from books that told them what led up to the struggle, and now are calling for later and fuller information." Another effect of the war as noted in the Journal is the increase in the number of books on peace that have been called for lately.

Some methods of interpreting books to the public through the spoken word have been outlined by Miss Alice S. Tyler in the Iowa Library Quarterly as follows: "Book talks, story hours for adults, discussions of certain classics to awaken interest and stimulate a desire to read them (in other words to interpret them), would find response from some; hours with the poets, beginning with narrative poems or those with human appeal, would attract others; travel talks with pictures; evenings with artistic pictures; all these methods of opening the book to indifferent, half-educated people seem to me plainly functions of the public library. Not lectures, erudite and stupid, given for the pleasure (chiefly) of the lecturer, but sympathetic, simple talks about the message of the book and the aim of the author, with reading of selected extracts.

With definite and thoroughly advertised regularity let the lecture room or auditorium be open at least one evening each week for some interpretation by a capable friend of the library, or by the librarian, of a book, a poem or a music drama. The last can include certain musical numbers by means of Victrola or piano as an addition to the interpretation."

A library of about 50 Swedish books has been lent by the Massachusetts public library commission to the Robbins library, Arlington, Mass., and the librarian is calling attention to this fact by keeping a catalogue of the books posted on the bulletin board. Publicity also has been given by an item in the local paper and by an announcement before the Woman's Club in which the members were asked to bring the presence of the library to the attention of their Swedish maids. The state commission, according to its last report, now has in use 60 traveling libraries in eight different languages. At the request of 24 different libraries the commission has prepared in the following languages lists of books recommended for purchase: Arabic (Syrian), Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Yiddish.

"Perhaps the best evidence of the publicity used during the year," declares the

twenty-fourth annual report of the Seattle public library, "has been the enterprises—in fact, almost threats and commands—from other members of the staff that the publicity man let up on advertising until they could deal with the rush of work. The unprecedented growth in the use of the library is in part at least due to publicity, which has been considerably more extensive than in any previous year."

Under the caption "A New Way to Letter Books" the Indiana public library commission publishes the following in the Library Occurrent: "Several of the library commissions and many of the librarians of the United States are using a 'good deal of satisfaction' and are recommending to their friends the use of letter books for putting the classification and book numbers on the backs of books. The back of the book can be prepared in one of two ways. The string can be removed by running in the string way as is done in preparation for binding. The letters and figures can then be stamped and a plain white shell or French varnish applied. If the whole cover is customarily shellacked, the shellacking will not be an added process. A special hat moisture can be purchased or one can be made by using a piece of blotting paper on a plate containing barely enough water to moisten the blotting paper. By using a large needle or a steel eraser, one can moisten and apply these letters to the book. The other method is to apply a thin coating of French varnish or white shellac to that part of the back of the book to which the letters are to be applied, and before this varnish is dry, to lay the letters on as by the previous method, except that it is not in this way necessary to moisten the letters."

Books lettered in this way have a very much neater appearance than labeled books and also than books lettered in ink unless the letterer is unusually skilled. Librarians who have tried this method report that the letters stick well, and will wear better than inked letters."

Alhambra, Cal., opened its new public library with a reception on the evening of May 6. The board of directors consists of: Matthew Algie, A. Clarence Routh, Julia S. Moore, Claudia Wheat, John S. Hess, and Mary T. Smith, librarian.

A program of varied interest has been planned for the annual meeting of the American Library Association, which opens at Berkeley, Cal., Thursday afternoon, June 3. The first address that afternoon will be on "The Book" by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Art Museum. The address of the president, Hillier C. Wellman of Springfield, Mass., will be reserved for Thursday evening and will be followed by an informal reception.

On Friday morning, May 22nd, editor of the A. L. A. Booklist, will speak on "The Changing Literary Taste and the Growing Appeal of Poetry." At the fourth session, Monday morning, June 7, an illustrated lecture on "New Features in Library Architecture" will be delivered by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver public library. At the fifth session Wednesday morning George F. Bowerman, librarian of the public library of District of Columbia, will discuss "How Far Should the Library Aid the Peace Movement and Similar Propaganda."

DARTMOUTH GIFT ANNOUNCED HANOVER, N. H.—Gray Knapp, secretary of Dartmouth College, announced Tuesday that Dartmouth is the beneficiary to the extent of \$20,000 under the will of Ward N. Hunt of Needham, Mass.

ADOPTION OF THE WORLD COURT FORECAST

There is a forecast of the adoption of the World Court by the League of Nations.

The League of Nations is expected to adopt the World Court, which will be a permanent court of justice, to settle international disputes. The court is expected to be established in 1920, and will have a permanent seat in Geneva, Switzerland. The court is expected to be composed of 15 judges, 9 of whom will be elected by the League of Nations and 6 by the principal powers. The court is expected to have a permanent secretary, and will be assisted by a permanent staff of clerks and interpreters. The court is expected to have a permanent budget, and will be able to receive contributions from the principal powers. The court is expected to be able to settle international disputes in a final and binding manner. The court is expected to be able to settle international disputes in a final and binding manner.

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MASSACHUSETTS FARM BUREAUS FEDERATED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Massachusetts Federation of Farm Bureaus and County Leagues was organized here Tuesday, Bristol, Norfolk, Worcester, Franklin and Hampden counties were represented.

The officers are: President, H. A. Moses of Springfield; vice-president, Lewis L. Richardson, Leominster; secretary, John D. Willard, Greenfield; treasurer, E. MacDougal, Northampton.

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FROM Maine to California
from Alaska to the
Rio Grande, and in
between Centers the world

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Never a better example of
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sweeping the country.

Retail sales are without
precedent; re-orders tax even
our big capacity to the
utmost.

New Nemo models have
achieved instant success; the
old favorites, all much im-
proved, are more popular
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WHY?
Because the Nemo line
for this season best meets the
demands of current fashion,
and gives you, at no extra
cost, invaluable style and
comfort features that you
can't get in other makes at
any price.

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As we predicted, this new
corset has proved a wonder-
ful success—the greatest we
have ever known. It is al-
most impossible, just now,
to produce a sufficient sup-
ply; but there will be plenty
soon.

Like Sir Joseph Porter,
K. C. B., we "like to speak
with moderation" when dis-
cussing this remarkable new
corset; but we can say, with-
out overstatement, that the
Nemo "Wonderlift" is the
very best corset ever made
for women of full or even
medium figure. And that's
as "modest" as we can make
it.

Convince yourself! Ask
to see Nemo "Wonderlift"
Corset No. 555—\$5.00.

Other Favorites

No. 322, improved—\$5.00
No. 403, improved—\$4.00
"Nemo Week Special"—
\$3.00.

Good Stores Everywhere

Be a Wise Woman!
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

5th Avenue

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Special Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS

Choice assortment of styles, including the season's smartest
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Also a number of White or Black and White Sailors and Trans-
parent Sailors.

5.00

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Special Values

Ostrich Feather Ruffs, regularly 3.75, 2.25

Ostrich and Marabout Stoles, satin lined;
satin bows, regularly 7.50, 5.50

Fox Shape Marabout Stoles, 4.50 and 6.75
regularly 6.00 to 10.00

Ostrich Feather Collars, satin bands, and
ribbon ends, regularly 7.60, 5.75

FURS STORED

At Moderate Charges

Remodelling and Repairing at
Special Summer Rates

To facilitate prompt delivery in the Fall,
customers are requested to send garments to be
altered or repaired as early as possible.

Requests to call for goods will receive
prompt attention. Greeley 6390.

STATE SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS IN AUTOMOBILE

Miss Eva Ward to Campaign in New Jersey by Motor to Urge Factory Workers to Vote for the Franchise in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—The equal suffrage campaign is to be carried into New Jersey in a most practical form under the direction of Miss Eva Ward, an English suffragist who has been given a leave of absence in order that she may take up this work. As co-leader in her work Miss Ward will have the assistance of a new suffrage organization, the committee of 100, composed entirely of men, and the New Jersey Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of which Chairman L. Riley, a consulting engineer of Plainfield, N. J., is president.

The main office of the new combined activities of the suffrage movement is most complete, and is said to be the smallest on record, inasmuch as it is contained in a small automobile, which is to serve as campaign headquarters for Miss Ward. Miss Ward has just set forth in her office to tour the state, on an observation trip to plan out her campaign, and organize the work in the 21 counties. She said of her work and plans:

Plan of Campaign

"This automobile has been given to the campaign by the voters of the state, and its use will be principally for survey work. This year we are interesting ourselves chiefly in the politicians of the state, for when we went to the editors of the newspapers who have been very generous to us in the amount of space they have contributed, they insisted on knowing, before they committed themselves, what the politicians felt and would do about suffrage. We were frank in confessing we did not know, and therefore it became necessary for us to concentrate our efforts upon these gentlemen for the purpose of finding out just where we stood. The only way we can discover this is by going to the men themselves. Fortunately New Jersey is not too large to be covered in this way, and at least a good part of my individual work on this trip will be to address factory workers outside the industrial plants at the recess hours. The Men's League is cooperating with us and in fact with all the suffrage organizations, and we hope to be able to do some very useful work in behalf of this branch of our activities on this trip. The Men's League has many influential and even noted politicians, among them Attorney-General Westcott, Senator Charles O. Hennessey, Everett Colby and Congressman Hamilton, former Governor Fort, and other men of prominence have enrolled themselves in the Men's League ranks.

Other Organizations Working

"Among the other organizations that are working with the Men's League in our behalf are the New Jersey Women's Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. E. F. Feikert is president; the Equal Franchise Society, with Mrs. George Vickers as president; the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, Mrs. A. Van Winkle, president, and the Committee of One Hundred, organized by Mrs. Everett Colby. The purpose of this committee is twofold. It is to act as a clearing house for literature and campaign information, and through cooperation with existing suffrage organizations, and it is committed to educational work in its broadest sense, to the awakening of an intelligent and alert interest. New Jersey will be the first state to vote this year, and we believe the outcome will have a marked effect upon the other states as the vote returns come up in them later. These other states will be New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Winston Churchill, the secretary of the campaign committee of the national association, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk are going to make an automobile trip over the state. The slogan for use during the campaign which begins immediately is 'New Jersey next!'

The Labor Union Suffrage League has been brought into existence with 1000 members, and Samuel Gompers is the man chosen to open their campaign in behalf of the equal rights movement in New Jersey.

KANSAS CLUB WOMEN ELECT

EMPORIA, Kan.—The largest convention of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs in the history of the organization was held here recently, according to a despatch to the Topeka Capital. More than 300 women attended. The convention elected Mrs. J. M. Miller of Council Grove as state federation president for the next two years.

TURN OVER PART OF RELIEF FUND
SALEM, Mass.—Members of the Salem fire relief committee named last summer by Governor Walsh held their annual meeting today and decided to turn over the balance of their fund, \$30,000, to the trust fund for Salem relief to be used as the commissioners of the fund may see fit in affording continued relief. The meeting today was presided over by Chairman John F. Moore.

SCHOOL TOPIC IS TABLED
MEDFORD, Mass.—The board of aldermen at a meeting Tuesday evening tabled an order for an appropriation of \$45,000 for a new school in the South Medford district and voted to request further details of the proposal from the school committee.

NEW ENGLAND TO BE REPRESENTED IN CONFERENCE

Fourteen Delegates at Latin American Meeting and All but One From Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—There will be 142 American delegates to the Pan-American conference, which will begin its sessions in this city May 24. Fourteen of these are from New England, all but one of the 14 being from Boston. Following is the New England list:

From Boston—W. H. McDowell, shoe manufacturer; William A. Gaston, president National Shawmut Bank; Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; James J. Storrow, of Lee, Higginson & Co.; Albert G. Dunean, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; F. A. Goodhue, vice-president of the First National Bank; James S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co.; John H. Falley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Denis Beebe of Lucius Beebe & Sons; Francis R. Hart, of the Old Colony Trust Company; Frederick H. Curtis, of the Federal Reserve Bank in the Boston district; Alfred L. Atken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston district; Daniel G. Wing, of the federal advisory council.

From South Manchester, Conn., Howard Cheney, silk manufacturer.

Secretary McAdoo has received invitations from the Kansas City, Mo., Clearing House Association and the New Haven, Conn., Chamber of Commerce to the delegates to the Pan-American conference to visit those cities on their tour of the country early in June.

PRESIDENT'S AGENT TO MEXICO BACK

WASHINGTON—The state department has no confirmation of a Villa agency claim that General Obregon is surrounded at Irapuato.

Duval West, who is awaiting here an opportunity to present a full report of his recent tour of Mexico as President Wilson's personal representative, so far has revealed his conclusions only to Secretary Bryan in one brief interview.

The consideration of Mexican affairs has been temporarily placed aside at the White House, and state department officials said today they did not know when the President would be able to give Mr. West's report his attention.

GETTYSBURG POST DINES

Members of Gettysburg post, 481, G. A. R., held their twenty-seventh anniversary dinner at the Westminster last night. Guests included John A. Gilman, past commander-in-chief of the national G. A. R.; Alfred H. Knowles, department commander, G. A. R. of this state; the Rev. Willis R. Odell, pastor of St. Mark's church, Brookline, and Mrs. Elizabeth Kohl, Whitaker of Brookline, and Dean Homer Alberts of Boston University, an honorary member of the post.

COMMERCE SENIORS DINE

Boston High School of Commerce senior class held a dinner at the Boston City Club last night and had as guests Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools, and James E. Downey, headmaster of the school. Edward P. Torpey presided and Joseph J. Kendrick was toastmaster. Besides short addresses by the guests, Joseph F. Dineen spoke for the class and T. Roger Keane gave the class prophecy.

POSTAL CLERKS EFFICIENT

Postal Examiner A. G. Caldwell, who is testing the efficiency of the men at the various stations in this district reports to Postmaster Murray that a high state of efficiency exists in the South station tube room, the average for the whole station being 99 per cent.

CHURCH ENDS CELEBRATION

Seven of ten pastors who have occupied the pulpit of the Broadway Baptist church of Cambridge were given a reception last night in the closing exercises of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the church.

TECHNOLOGY MEETS

At the bimonthly dinner of the class of 1909, M. T. T., last night at the Boston City Club Joseph Pope and Timothy Collins were the speakers. C. W. Whitmore presided.

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Special Sheets and Pillow Cases

An important shipment of Hand-Embroidered Sheets and Pillow Cases has just arrived. The Linen is of excellent quality and the embroidery well done.

Pillow Cases, Plain Scallop, per pair . . . \$ 3.00

Sheets to match, single size, each . . . 8.75

Pillow Cases, Scallop and Dot, per pair . . . 4.00

Sheets to match, single size, each . . . 10.00

APRON SET

Apron of serviceable Lawn, hretelles and trimming of scalloped embroidery, very strong and effective, collar and cuffs to match, 1.65 per set.

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DRYDOCK AND BAR ADMISSION BILLS NOW LAW

Governor Walsh Signs Two Measures Passed by Legislature After Considerable Debate in Both House and Senate

Governor Walsh has signed the bill to approve the acts of the directors of the port of Boston in contracting for the building of the dry-dock in East Boston and the bill to lower the requirements for taking bar examinations. Coincident with the signing of the dry dock bill, Governor Walsh addressed a communication to the port board in which he asks these questions:

"First: Is it the opinion of the board that the building of a dry dock should be undertaken at the present time?"

"Second: Is it your opinion that the ratification of the contract, under consideration would be to the advantage of the commonwealth, of that better results would be likely to follow if the contract were rejected and your board were given the opportunity to initiate the undertaking de novo by advertising for bids upon new specifications and with the same or different terms and conditions?"

"I request," continued the Governor, "that you give further public hearings upon these questions, with especial regard to ascertaining whether in the year that has elapsed since the bids were received by the former board there have been such changes in the cost of materials and labor as to make it probable that the relinquishment of the pending contract and the calling for new bids would result in a substantial saving to the commonwealth."

With relation to the bar admission bill the Governor says:

"As a matter of public policy the bar should be kept up to the highest standards, but in so doing we should not necessarily curtail the opportunity of ambitious and studious young men to enter a profession for which they have a natural aptitude, merely because circumstances have shut them out from some of the early educational advantages of their more fortunate competitors."

"All things considered, therefore, I cannot say that the Legislature in this instance has not correctly represented the will and the interests of the people as a whole, even though able representatives of the legal profession may have been averse to the passage of this bill. Indeed I doubt if any two groups of lawyers would be likely to lay down the same literary test requirements, and on the whole, I believe those now set forth by the Legislature to be reasonable and a fair basis on which to begin to carry out the policy now inaugurated—namely, of requiring literary tests for admission to the practice of law."

The drydock bill was opposed by some of the leading labor unions and favored by others. The issue has been considered largely one of a contest between two sets of organized labor, and the weight of influence of the Boston Central Labor Union has been cast against the bill. The contention of the opposition was that the state could make a saving by reopening the bids for the construction of the drydock.

The bar examination bill provides that a man need have only two years in a high school, or an education equivalent to that to be secured by two years in a school of that nature, to be eligible to take the bar examination.

Governor Walsh last night signed the bill establishing new lines for Boston harbor.

BUDGETS TO BE CONSIDERED

Tomorrow at 3 p. m. the city council committee of appropriations meet to further consider the municipal budgets represented by Mayor Curley and the finance commission. These budgets are supplementary to the main appropriation for the coming year. It is expected that the mayor and John R. Murphy, chairman of the finance commission, will both appear before the council committee to support their respective budgets.

CONCESSIONS DEMANDED

At a special meeting of Inside Iron Workers and Wire Workers Union, local 164, at 995 Washington street last night it was voted to order the 60 men employed at two shops in East Boston out on strike next Monday morning unless certain concessions in working conditions are made.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Tuning Up the Machine

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The distinction of possessing the largest number of voters of any community in the world is now claimed by Chicago. Woman suffrage is, of course, responsible for the second American city's preeminence. The distinction, too, brings its own problems. Chicago's voting population was virtually doubled by act of the Legislature. A problem already troublesome—as it is more or less in every large city—became immensely more difficult. A thousand new voting precincts are to be created. Proposal is made that election days be consolidated, in order to decrease necessary visits to the polls and to cut down expense. Another plan is to establish permanent roll lists, reducing the necessity of the present frequent registrations—some after the idea embodied in one of the measures before the Ohio Legislature. Most election machinery is antiquated. It has grown up haphazard. It needs radical revision at points. It ought to be reconstructed, in some important particulars, in the interests solely of those who do the voting. The city on the drainage canal appears to have required woman suffrage, with its resultant large accretion of voting population, to bring it up to a realization that the mechanics of election demands attention from time to time to keep it tuned up to the needs of those it is supposed to serve.

Unemployment Periods

DALLAS DAILY NEWS—One of the speakers before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in session at Philadelphia, urged that an "effective labor exchange be organized to find work for the unemployed." There can be no doubt, of course, as to the desirability of labor exchanges, but it grossly exaggerates their possible value to assume, as this gentleman seems to assume, that the problem of unemployment is to be solved by this simple expedient. He speaks as if there was always a sufficiency of jobs concealed from general view, and that these have only to be hunted down and advertised to do away with unemployment. The unpleasant fact is, on the contrary, that the chief cause of unemployment is the lack of jobs to go round, and no number of labor exchanges, however great their efficiency, will, in such situations, be able to find a job for every applicant for one. A better way than this would be to insist on a scale of wages, even for the humblest labor, that will provide something more than a bare subsistence. This would not do away with unemployment, but it would enable the thrifty to tide themselves over serious periods of unemployment.

Women at The Hague

CHICAGO HERALD—The American delegation to the woman's peace conference at The Hague is taking a prominent part. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago is presiding—no slight honor and one which attests her wide renown. Other American women have made addresses and helped to formulate resolutions. Thus we see America—as represented by these delegates—continuing the exact role which it adopted at the beginning of the war: The role of the friend of peace, the decider of useless war, the constant advocate of mediation or any other plan of settlement, the willing offerer of services which it has too much reason to know will be declined with thanks. Lacking, indeed, in imagination is he who sees this participation in the conference at The Hague only an isolated feminine event. It is part and parcel of the great manifestation of national feeling which this war awakened in America—and independently of what it actually accomplishes it will have historic importance. It has been the good fortune of America to be well represented at all points abroad since the beginning of the struggle. The representation at The Hague furnishes no exception.

More Efficient Farming

DALLAS NEWS—John C. Futrell, who is president of the University of Arkansas, advanced two ideas, in addressing the Southern Commercial Congress, that are, if not original, unconventional. And they are as sound as they are un-

conventional. Agreeing with what has come to be virtually the unanimous opinion, that the South has need to increase its production of agricultural wealth, he insisted that the proper way to do it is to increase the productive power of those who are now engaged in farming. It is not more farmers so much as it is better farmers that the economic and social conditions of the South require. This policy may not comport with the interest of those who have land to sell, but it is the only policy which will subserve the interests of all others.

Choosing the Cup Defender

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—It is pleasant news that the Resolute and the Vanitie will race in Atlantic waters the coming summer for the right ultimately to defend the America's cup. These speedy boats were built last year to compete with Shamrock IV. The war came and spoiled the race. Resolute and Vanitie never completed thoroughly conclusive tryouts, much to the disappointment of their partisans. A real tryout this summer, although it will not have the interest of actual cup races, will at least afford a pleasant diversion.

RETURNS OF CANADA'S WAR REVENUE NOTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—When the government's monthly financial statement was not issued on Friday as usual, inquiries developed the fact that it is not customary to issue the statement on the first Friday in May showing the revenue and expenditure for April for the reason that April is the first month of the fiscal year and the expenditures have not passed through the books of the finance department in full, but the statement of revenue is complete, or nearly so, although it has not been made public in the usual manner.

The total revenue for April shows a decrease, compared with the preceding month of nearly \$1,300,000. The total revenue of the government for April from customs duties was \$6,276,377.40, a decrease of \$790,119.74 from the March figures. Revenue from excise was \$1,209,829.90, a decrease for the month of \$208,821.85.

The postal revenue for April is estimated by the government at \$1,000,000, a gain of less than \$7000 for the month, while revenue from the government railways is given as \$816,351.27, a loss of \$413,995.45, making a total loss of revenue for the month on these principal items of the financial statement of \$1,412,937.04.

"LEAVES OF GRASS" FIRST EDITION, \$64

NEW YORK—A first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, was bought for \$64 by Henry Malkan at the Anderson galleries yesterday. It was Charles Warren Stoddard's copy with the inscription on flyleaf: "Chas. Warren Stoddard fr. his friend, De Witt Miller, The Orchard, New Rochelle, Sept., 1901."

Robert Louis Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verse," one of a limited edition of 150 copies on Japan paper, brought \$87.50. "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," signed by Oscar Wilde, went for \$6. The total was \$1533.

Y. W. C. A. DINNER TONIGHT

The last dinner of the season of the Y. W. C. A. domestic training department will be held Thursday night under the direction of 20 of the 49 students of the course. These students will do the cooking for the dinner and arrange the tables for the guests.

BAPTIST DELEGATES LEAVE

Nearly 65 men and women left Boston yesterday afternoon for Los Angeles, Cal., for the eighth convention of Northern Baptists, which opens May 19. H. V. Meyer, manager of the American Baptist Publication Society, is in charge of the party, which contains several ministers.

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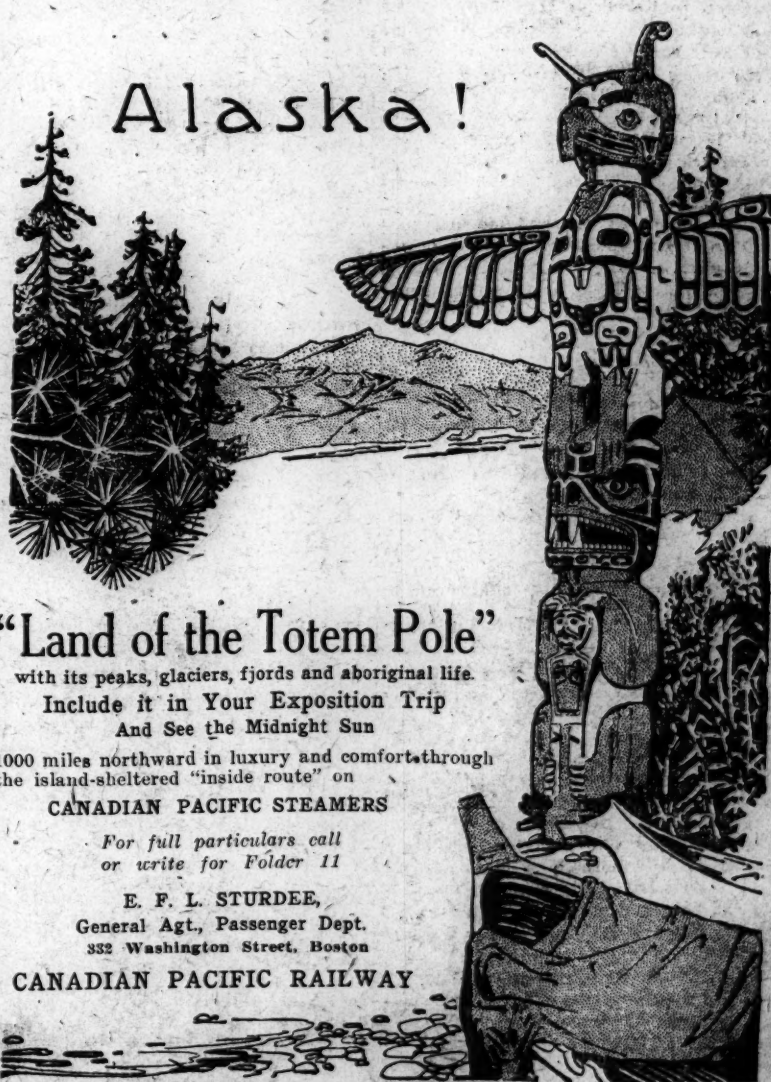
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TO insure proper classification Hotel Advertisements for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

Real Estate Market. Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Considerable activity in South End property is apparent among the transferees today, the result of interested inquiry for weeks past among small investors, most of which are intended for personal use. One of these properties is numbered 1239 Washington street near Acton street, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick house valued at \$4500, together with 1476 square feet of land carrying \$8100 more. Maria Casertano is the buyer.

James F. Gallagher is another buyer in the South End, taking title from Florence M. L. Gasset to the four-story stone front dwelling No. 285 Columbus avenue, between Dartmouth and Clarendon streets, assessed for a total of \$8900. The 1466 square feet of land carries \$7300 of that amount.

Edward Moxley is the new owner of an estate situated 628 and 634 Shawmut avenue, also the rear, consisting of a four-story frame dwelling and frame stable, also a three-story frame dwelling, together with 7616 square feet of land near Woodbury street, South End. This property carries a total assessment of \$7700 of which \$5000 applies on the land. Herbert L. Griggs conveyed title.

Francis C. Murphy is another purchaser buying the four-story and basement brick dwelling at No. 27 Milford street, between Tremont and Shawmut avenue, taxed in the names of Charles E. W. Kent, et al., on \$7000. The 1650 square feet of land carries \$3500 of that amount.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the premises numbered 871 Harrison avenue near Northampton street, conveyed by Annie Orenstein, et al., to Abraham Shore. The land area measures 1366 square feet and is valued at \$1700 of the entire \$6000 assessment.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Moses Richmond sold to Dra Soifer the frame double house situated 42 and 44 Fenton street, near Clayton street, Dorchester, and deed has been placed on record. The total assessed valuation is \$5600, of which the 4000 square feet of land carries \$600.

Annie Fanning has concluded a sale to Francis F. Durbin of the frame dwelling at No. 21 Lonsdale street, near Dorchester avenue, assessed in her name for \$4200. There is a land area of 3645 square feet, which carries \$1100 of that amount.

Sarah Peol et al. sold the frame dwelling and 4000 square feet of land situated No. 112 Elm street, near Greenwood street, to Samuel Levenson and wife. The parcel is valued at \$2500 including \$1000 on the land.

One of the parcels in Roxbury was owned by Mary Berger at No. 21 Lambert avenue, corner of Norfolk street, and consists of a 3 1/2-story frame house and lot of land measuring 1922 square feet. Total assessment is \$6000 and the lot is valued at \$1400. Joseph Pieler and wife are the new owners.

Annie J. Griffin has sold her estate at No. 52 Fernwood road near Villa street, to Katherine Hourihan. It consists of a frame dwelling and 3510 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$6800, of which \$1800 applies on the land.

Papers have gone to record from Mary M. Maguire to Aubrey G. Gibson in the transfer of title to the brick house and lot of land situated No. 28 John A. Andrew street, near Carolina street, West Roxbury. It is taxed on the basis of \$3500 for improvements and \$800 on 2550 square feet of land, making a total assessment of \$4300.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Beane st., S1, ward 24—Wm. Douse, frame garage.
Trask st., 12, rear, ward 20—F. R. Hennessy, frame garage.
Archdale rd., 31, 33, 35, ward 23; Fred M. Gilliland, Frank Aldridge, frame dwellings.
Sprague st., 43, ward 26; Thos. Leyland Co., alter infg.
Bedford st., 109, ward 25; Geo. W. Johnston, alter tenements.
Summer st., 280, 284, ward 13; Moses W. Dimes et al. for U. S. Rubber Co., alter warehouse.

BATHHOUSES TO OPEN IN A MONTH

State bathhouses open next month according to a notice given by the metropolitan park commission. The Revere beach bath opens for the season June 12. Bathhouses at Nantasket and Nahant beaches open June 26.

Increased facilities are being provided at the Nahant beach bathhouse. In the men's section there are being installed 500 additional steel lockers while the women's section will have 150 new lockers. The improvements at Nahant beach will cost \$12,000 and are expected to provide adequate accommodations for the large number of bathers who patronize the place.

PEACE BRANCH MEETS

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Milton spoke at a conference of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, held yesterday afternoon in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street. The Fuller Sisters of Dorchester, Eng., gave a program of Scottish and English folk songs, lament of the peasants against war 200 years ago.

HARVARD TO SEND DELEGATION
A delegation of 150 students from Harvard is to attend the Northfield session which is to open at Northfield June 25 and continue to July 4. More than 100 of the delegation will be undergraduates.

BOSTON BUILDING PERMITS SHOWING MARKED INCREASE

Building permits which have been issued by the city the first four months of this year show a marked increase in number and represent a larger amount of capital as compared with building operations for the first four months of last year, says Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, after conferring with the executive committee of the United Improvement Association on the subject yesterday at the Boston City Club. The commissioner says: "I look forward to a very prosperous and busy year to come."

He explains that the total number of permits granted for first and second class buildings during April was 94. He says: "The records show that this number for April has been exceeded but once since the department was organized. Permits for third class buildings for April, 1915, have been exceeded twelve times. More to the point is the total number of permits for the first, second and third class buildings for the first four months of 1915, namely, 712, as compared with the corresponding periods of the last 44 years, the life of the building department in Boston. This number has been exceeded but four times."

"This is a remarkable condition and seems to be strong, plain and reasonable evidence of stable and prosperous building conditions at the present time. If to this record of permits we add those for alterations granted from Jan. 1 to May 1 of the current year, namely, 1481, we find this to be the largest first four months in the history of the department. It is but fair, however, to explain that many of the alterations are of but minor importance; but, yet, all in all, the year so far holds the ranking place among its sister years."

MELROSE NAMES HONOR PUPILS

This year's Melrose high school honor list contained the names of 20 pupils who have maintained an average standing above 90 per cent for the four year's course, which is 12 1/2 per cent of the entire class and the largest proportion on the honor list in the school's history. The four highest honor pupils will take part in the graduation speaking. They are: valedictorian, Miss Jennie Bond; salutatorian, Miss Margaret Hsieh; essays, Miss Ellie Corbett and Miss Amanda Curt.

Those elected by the class are: Martha Lawrence A. Hyland, historian; Ballo Phillips, gift orator; Norman K. Wiggin, statistician; Robert Paisley, presentations; Miss Marion Sylvester; prophetess, Miss Verna Heaton.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Tg Bristol, Hammond, New York, twg bgs Lansford, Raritan River, Pittston and Sharon.

Tg Standard, Mugan, New York, twg bgs S O Co, No's 123 and 124.
Tg F E Richards, Miller, New York, twg bgs R R E C, No's 4, 6 and 7.
Tg P O'Riordan, from Newburyport, twg-ltr H P Havens.
Schr Little Elsie, Partridge, Clarks Harbor, N. S.

Schr Mary Langdon, Arey, Rockport.
Schr Sunbeam, Barter, Westport, Me.

Cleared

Str Esparta, Mader, Havana and Port Limon.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Gov Cobb, Clark, Portland.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Hawthorne, Bath.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Schr James L. Maloy, White, Sand River, N. S.
Schr Little Ruth, Wotton, Woods Harbor, N. S.

Sailings

Str Governor Cobb, Portland Eastport and St John, N. B.; Jos J Cuneo (Nor), Banaco.

Togs Murrell, Norfolk, via Fall River, twg bgs Hattie, and via; Chas W Parker, twg bgs Salem, Norfolk, via New Bedford and Newport; F E Richards, twg bgs R R E C, No. 4, Salem, and 6, Bucksport; Neptime, Peaked Hill bars; Pallas, Vineyard Haven, to tow yacht Beloved Vagabond, for New Rochelle; Teony, New York, twg bgs Musconetong, Tohyanna and Shickshinney; Standard, Portland, twg bgs S O Co No 124; Sadie Ross, twg schr Set M Todd, Seaside.
Stm lights Relians, Seitate; Eureka, Newburyport.

WARD 10 TO HEAR MR. DYER

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, will address an open meeting of the Ward 10 Good Government Association in Court hall, 200 Huntington avenue, tomorrow evening, on "Recent Expansions in the School System."

MCALL CLUB TO MEET

Somerville McCall Club will be the host next Tuesday evening of former Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Samuel J. Elder, both of Winchester in Columbian hall, Davis square.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Valerie 28,700 pounds. Natalie J. Nelson 23,100, Pontiac 33,000, Advance 25,000, Eva & Mildred 22,300, James & Esther 50,000, Rover 23,000, and Viking 22,200. The Valerie also had 9000 scrod, N. J. Nelson 8000, and Pontiac 1500. Dealers' prices: Haddock \$5.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$4.75, market cod \$2.75, pollock \$3.35, large-hake \$3, medium hake 2, and eel \$2.50.

Again today there was one trip of fresh fish at T wharf, the schooner Louisa R. Sylva having 10,000 pounds haddock, 9000 cod, 1000 pollock, 300 halibut and 3000 scrod. Prices were about the same as at the fish pier.

About 50,000 pounds fresh pollock were landed at Gloucester today by small steamers, which returned from fishing off Newburyport Bar. The fish sold mostly for salting. Gill netters had 9000 pounds fresh fish. Other arrivals were from Boston with fresh fish for salting or curing as follows: Harriett 55,000 pounds, Frances S. Grueby catch not reported, and Emily Sears 15,000.

Seiners and netters landed about 17,940 fresh mackerel of all sizes at New York today. Dealers at Boston were quoting 16 cents each for large, 12 for medium and 8 for small. Word from Yarmouth, N. S., received here today stated that the schooner Eddie James reached that port with news that three schools of mackerel were sighted 20 miles southwest of Seal Island last Friday. They are the first mackerel reported so far north this season.

Customs guards on the interned German steamships now tied up at wharves in the city have been increased from two to four men by order of Collector of the Port Edmund Billings. The vessels anchored in the lower harbor have been guarded only by their crews. Four of the German ships now have had extra guards put on board. At East Boston there is the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the only ship open to visitors; at South Boston the Amerika and Cincinnati, and at Fiske wharf the Ockenfels.

A shift in the naval vessels guarding this port was made yesterday. The United States gunboat Marietta, Captain Scott, came from New York, relieving the cruiser Brooklyn, which then steamed for Newport. The cruiser will later go to the Asiatic station as flagship of the fleet.

The American steamer El Mar, Captain Matson, arrived last night with a large cargo consisting of 9999 bags of sugar from Cardenas and 7000 bags from Matanzas, Cuba. The vessel is owned by the South Pacific Company and is under charter to the Munson line.

After several days' delay awaiting a full crew, the American bark Ruth Stark, formerly the British bark Rakaia, is at last ready to sail, and clearance papers were issued from the Custom house today. The vessel is going to Liverpool with 337,000 feet spruce deals. Big American flags are painted on both sides of the vessel. Several sailors deserted, making delay necessary to obtain the full crew.

Attempts will be made to save the barge Manheim, driven ashore at Peaked Hill bars, Cape Cod, April 4. The Neptune has been sent from Boston and today laid anchor and cable preparatory to attempting to pull the vessel off the beach.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, May 11—Arrd str Silvia, Sabine; tugs Underwriter, Boston twg bgs Flora, Providence, and Josephus, Jamestown; schrs Henry Lippitt, Hooper, Perth Amboy; Warren Adams, Philadelphia; Lydia H Roper, Hansen, New York. Cld str Norfolk, Providence; tug Underwriter, Boston twg bgs Providence and Flora, for Boston; schrs Pineas W Sprague Brown, Ponta Delgada; Wyoming, McLeod, Portland.
Sld, str Ontario, Boston; Pythia, Gothenburg; Windermere, Veracruz; Cristoforo Vagliano, Montevideo, and all passed out Cape Henry.

BALTIMORE, May 11—Cld, str Chesapeake, New York.
Sld, str Howard, Boston; Powhatan, Jacksonville via Savannah; Evelyn, Boca Grande; Evanger, Preston and Roca; schr Addie M. Lawrence, Boston.
LAMBERTS POINT, Va, May 12—Arrd, str Melrose, Philadelphia to load for Boston.

NEWPORT NEWS, May 10—Arrd, str Denis, New York, and left for Barbados and Para; 11, str Lisa, Funchal; schr Eleanor A Percy, Norfolk.
Sld, str Laura Maersk, New York; 11, Barrowmore, Liverpool; collier Orion, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Bellagira, Buenos Aires, etc., via Boston; Topila, Sabina; Rochambeau, Bordeaux; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston; El Alba, Galveston; Geo Hawley, Antilla; Harald, Cienfuegos; Havana, Havana.

SUPT. PEASLEE TO RETIRE

LYNN, Mass.—Frank J. Peaslee, superintendent of schools for 14 years, announced to the school board last night that he would retire after Sept. 1. Mr. Peaslee plans to retire under the provisions of the teachers' retirement act.

S. A. R. PLANS MEETING

"John Paul Jones' Career" is the topic of a paper to be read by Edwin Blakely Gallagher at the one hundred and fifty-fourth meeting of Boston chapter, S. A. R., at Youngs hotel, Saturday evening.

STATE REVENUE PHASES OF B. & M. MEASURE HEARD

Commissioner Trefry Before House Ways and Means Committee Says Taking Over Stocks Will Reduce Taxes

The House ways and means committee took up today what it is hoped will be the final hearing on the Boston & Maine bill, which already has been the subject of fairly continuous hearings since the middle of February.

Speaker Cox was the first speaker, telling the committee that he appeared solely to call to the attention of the members the fact that presiding officers have repeatedly ruled that it is not within the province of the ways and means committee to amend a measure referred to it in any but its financial sections, and he hoped that the committee would confine its consideration to those sections and return the bill to the House as speedily as is consistent with a thorough consideration of its effect upon the finances of the commonwealth. Chairman Hull then asked all those present to confine themselves to the financial questions.

Section 8 Affected

Senator Clarence W. Hobbs, chairman of the railroad committee, said he understood that section 8 is the only one affecting the finances of the state, and its effect is only indirect in that it may change the amount to be collected by the commonwealth in the franchise tax. On that point, he said, the committee consulted the tax commissioner, who advised the committee that in his opinion the section was a reasonable one, and simply carried out the purpose of the committee to avoid possible double taxation of Boston & Maine stock.

Asked to what extent this section might decrease the revenue of the state, Senator Hobbs replied that he would prefer that the tax commissioner should answer the question.

Conrad W. Crocker, representing William B. Lawrence, the largest individual stockholder of the Boston & Maine, contended that the bill as a whole affected the revenue to be derived from the state from taxation of the Boston & Maine and therefore ought to be open to discussion, rather than limiting remarks to section 8 and other financial sections.

Chairman Hull of the committee replied that under previous rulings of speakers of the House the committee can consider only the financial sections. It might, however, recommend changes in other sections. Mr. Crocker gave way to Tax Commissioner Trefry.

Mr. Trefry was asked to tell just how the bill affects the franchise tax on the Boston & Maine which is collected by the state. He replied that as he understood the section it would allow the new Boston & Maine corporation to take over the stock of the subsidiary lines at a reduction in value and that the state would lose the consequent reduction in taxes.

Mr. Lomasney inquired how much the state derived from the present tax on the Boston & Maine. Boston & Lowell, and other leased lines. Mr. Trefry could not say off-hand but promised to submit the figures late today or tomorrow.

In reply to an inquiry from Representative Alwood Mr. Trefry offered to give the committee a statement of the amount of the bonds of the Fitchburg railroad and other leased lines which are held in the treasury of the commonwealth.

Mr. Lomasney inquired if the tax commissioner recommended including section 8 of the bill as at present worded and Mr. Trefry replied that the state would undoubtedly lose a certain amount of taxes.

Had Been Allowed

Mr. Lomasney asked if this reduction in the corporate tax has previously been allowed to any other corporation. Mr. Trefry said it had in the case of certain business corporations but never before in the case of a public service corporation.

"Do you recommend that we take this step in favor of a public service corporation?" asked Mr. Lomasney. "Do you advise us to let down the bars? Won't other railroads come to the Legislature and ask for similar grants?"

"Undoubtedly they may," replied Commissioner Trefry. "And I should not like to see you let down the bars."

Senator Wells of the railroad committee asked Mr. Trefry to explain why he told the railroad committee that section 8 of the bill was a proper section, in face of his statement to Mr. Lomasney that he did not favor letting down the bars.

Mr. Trefry replied that he had not read the bill when he went before the railroad committee, that he had been asked to speak his opinion on a general proposition, and that there had been no discussion of the subject as there was at present.

George W. Anderson, representing the public service commission, said that he was unable to see how under this section there was to be any increase or decrease in the amount received by the state on the franchise tax of the Boston & Maine. When the bill was being examined by him before presentation to the railroad committee, it was pointed out to him that it would allow double taxation unless a provision similar to section 8 were inserted.

The reason was this, he explained.

The bill allows the new corporation to take and hold the stock of the leased lines, also to issue stock of its own to the same amount to represent the leased lines stock. The present law would allow taxation of the new Boston & Maine stock, and would continue taxation on the old leased line stock; in other words, double taxation of the same property value. Mr. Anderson said he believed the only effect of section 8 would be to prevent double taxation.

"I don't see where there will be any reduction or increase in the amount the state will receive," said Mr. Anderson.

ILLINOIS HIGHWAY BOARD INSPECTS BAY STATE ROADS

Illinois highway commission this morning visited the Massachusetts highway commission and at 11:00 a. m. left Boston on a state road trip, accompanied by Chairman William D. Scholer and Department Engineer F. C. Pillsbury of the Massachusetts state board. The Illinois delegation comprised A. D. Gash, president of the highway commission of Chicago; James P. Wilson of Polo, Ill., and S. A. Bradt of DeKalb, Ill. With the party were P. C. McArdie, engineer for the commission, and Thomas A. Kerr, both of Chicago.

This Illinois commission is here to look over the through state highways, the amount of work done annually and the cost and kind of construction. The party went by automobile over 140 miles of state road. The delegation went to Worcester, Sterling and Fitchburg, and back to Boston by the way of Sterling, Ayer, Littleton, Acton, over the Fitchburg-Boston route.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders
WASHINGTON.—The following special orders were issued today:
Col. George H. Sands, now attached to fourth cavalry, is assigned to that regiment.

Maj. Thomas G. Hanson, quartermaster corps, will report to the commanding general, Philippine department, for duty until it shall be necessary for him to proceed to the United States.
Capt. Marlborough Churchill, field artillery, to Williamsport, South Bethlehem, Pittsburgh, Phoenixville and Tohyanna, Pa., in the order named and return to Washington, D. C., after the trip to South Bethlehem and upon completion of his duties at Tohyanna.

Navy Orders
Commander R. H. Jackson, detached general board, to command Virginia, Lieut. W. W. Smyth, to navy yard, Washington.
Ensign R. F. Field, detached Paulding, to Connecticut.
Ensign J. E. Austin, detached receiving ship at New York, to Prairie.
Surgeon C. E. Ryder, to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.
P. A. Surgeon D. C. Walton, detached naval academy, to Ohio.
Surgeon S. G. Hart, detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Col., to wait orders at Washington.

Movements of Vessels
Jupiter, at Tompkinsville.
Chattanooga, at San Diego.
Raleigh, at La Paz.
Jason, at San Francisco.
Vulcan, at Beirut.
Machias, at Key West.
Arethusa, at Charleston.
Galveston, at Chinking.
Cyclops, at Sewall Point.
Marietta, at President Roads.
Glacier, at Mare Island yard.
Fanning, Jarvis, Beale, Jouvett, and Jenkins, at Lynnhaven roads.
Burrows, Paulding, and Patterson, at North River, N. Y.
Brooklyn, Boston for Newport.
Trippie, and Birmingham, Boston for New York.
Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note.—Nautical miles, as usual steamship routes from Boston lights: To Sable Island, 490; to Cape Race, N. E. 830; to Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128; from Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; to Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128; to Diamond Shoal lightship, 330.

SS Giltra (Nor), Shields or Delaware Breakwater, passed Nantuxet lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.
SS Leelanaw Galveston or Gothenburg via New York was 200 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Satsuna, New York or Havre, was 430 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7 p. m. Tuesday.
SS Bantu, New York or Montevideo, was 137 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah or Boston, was 123 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Grecian, Philadelphia for Boston, was 28 miles east of Fire Island at noon Tuesday.
SS Gloucester, Boston for Baltimore, was 15 miles east of Fire Island at 10 a. m. Tuesday.
SS Parthian, Baltimore for Providence, was 8 miles southwest of Fire Island lightship at noon Tuesday.
SS Hawaiian, San Francisco for Norfolk, was 375 miles south of San Francisco lightship at noon Tuesday.

MILITIA TESTS SATURDAY

Examination of Massachusetts Militia officers will be held in Boston, Worcester and Springfield next Saturday. Officers who will take the examinations include regimental line, staff and department of infantry regiments and corps of cadets.

MAJOR ASKS RETIREMENT

Maj. Norris O. Danforth, commander of the camp battalion, coast artillery corps, M. V. M., has applied for retirement for business reasons. Major Danforth has been in the militia since 1883. In civilian life he is chief of police of Taunton.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
"Hilling Olaf, for Copenhagen..... May 12
Cyma, for Liverpool..... May 12
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux..... May 12
Rosa A. Aosta, for Naples-Genoa..... May 12
St. Louis, for Liverpool..... May 12
Orduña, for Liverpool..... May 12
"Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen..... May 12
Tuscan, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... May 12
"Sardinia, for Naples-Genoa..... May 12
St. Paul, for Liverpool..... May 12
Hanchu, for London..... May 12
"Kristianstad, for Bergen..... May 12
"Nidgura, for Bordeaux..... May 12
Corinthian, for Russia..... May 12
"Hydun, for Rotterdam..... May 12
"Adriatic, for Liverpool..... May 12
Chicago, for Bordeaux..... May 12
"New York, for Liverpool..... May 12

Sailings from Montreal

Gumpian, for Liverpool..... May 12
Scandinavia, for Liverpool..... May 12
Scyllian, for London..... May 12
Hesperian, for Liverpool..... May 12
Hesperian, for Liverpool..... May 12
Hesperian, for Liverpool..... May 12

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Adriatic, for New York..... May 12
Northland, for Montreal..... May 12
Hesperian, for New York..... May 12
Pomeranian, for Philadelphia..... May 12
Doniphan, for Philadelphia..... May 12
Lapland, for New York..... May 12
Philadelphia, for New York..... May 12
Transylvania, for New York..... May 12
Meantime, for New York..... May 12
Gumpian, for Montreal..... May 12
St. Louis, for New York..... May 12

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal..... May 12
Sailings from Glasgow
Pomeranian, for Philadelphia..... May 12
Cameron, for New York..... May 12
Transylvania, for New York..... May 12
Corinthian, for Montreal..... May 12
Pomeranian, for Philadelphia..... May 12

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York..... May 12
New Amsterdam, for New York..... May 12
Cameron, for New York..... May 12
Chicago, for New York..... May 12
Espagne, for New York..... May 12
Rochambeau, for New York..... May 12

Sailings from Boston

Duna degli Abruzzi, for New York..... May 12
Canonic, for Boston..... May 12
Europa, for New York..... May 12
Korea, for Boston..... May 12
Berlengard, for New York..... May 12
Sailings from Copenhagen
United States, for New York..... May 12
Oscar II., for New York..... May 12

Trans-Pacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
"Manchuria, for Hongkong..... May 12
"Matsonia, for Honolulu..... May 12
"Schooner, for Hongkong..... May 12
"Schooner, for Honolulu..... May 12
"Schooner, for Honolulu..... May 12

Sailings from Seattle

"Canada Maru, for Hongkong..... May 12
"Tamba Maru, for Hongkong..... May 12
"Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong..... May 12
Sailings from Tacoma
"Canada Maru, for Hongkong..... May 12
Sailings from Vancouver
"Makura, for Sydney..... May 12
Monteagle, for Hongkong..... May 12

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma..... May 12
Awa Maru, for Seattle..... May 12
Persia, for San Francisco..... May 12
Korea, for San Francisco..... May 12
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle..... May 12
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma..... May 12
Sailings from Yokohama
Panama Maru, for Tacoma..... May 12
Mongolia, for San Francisco..... May 12
Sato Maru, for Seattle..... May 12
Shimo Maru, for San Francisco..... May 12
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma..... May 12
Persia, for San Francisco..... May 12

Sailings from Honolulu

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco..... May 12
Sonoma, for San Francisco..... May 12
Mongolia, for San Francisco..... May 12
Nagara, for Vancouver..... May 12
Sailings from Manila
Persia, for San Francisco..... May 12
Sailings from Sydney

ESSEX COUNTY FARM SCHOOL TEACHES GIRLS

Projects in Home Making Studied at Agricultural Institution—Poultry Raising One of the Branches That Interests

Home projects in home making is the newest feature in the homemaking course offered girls by the Independent Agricultural School of the county of Essex in the Hathorne section of Danvers, Mass. The girls' department of the school was opened last September and is one of several such that were put in operation about the same time or since then under the auspices of the Massachusetts state board of education in the attempt to give girls in town and rural communities instruction that will lead to more efficient service and happier living in those districts.

The department is vocational, fitting girls to take positions in institutions and elsewhere and to take charge of lunch rooms as well as to manage their own households or perform the woman's part of work on the farm. The work as yet is not fully developed and in all the schools will be along the lines of demand, differing, therefore, in each, according to the varying needs of the several communities.

Household Technology

The work through the winter at the Essex school has been devoted to household technology. This differs rather widely from instruction of this nature given in city schools. It is the same thing adapted. The city housewife buys in small quantities, in rural communities supplies often come by the barrel. Buying is a very different thing in those places therefore from what it is in town, and after things are bought they must be cared for. The other day the girls were engaged in storing 60 dozen eggs in water glass. Canning is to be a feature of the growing season.

Although the school is to close at the regular time in June there is under discussion now a plan whereby teachers and pupils will be recalled from time to time, the former to give and the latter to receive instruction on utilizing the otherwise "waste" product of the farm, canning the strawberries and other fruits and vegetables that remain unsold or which are intended for home use until the fresh product comes again next year. Some of the girls have asked for instruction in gardening, the raising of vegetables for home use and flowers. They were started in on soils and now are absorbed in testing seeds and starting different kinds under house conditions. They are being interested in gardening clubs and to compete for prizes that are being offered by societies and individuals.

Three girls are taking a course in poultry raising, side by side with the boys, but in future there will be no mixed classes. Classes in the different subjects taught the boys will be formed among the girls when there is a demand for them, but it is the intention to keep the two departments separate. The three young women who are studying poultry mean to go into the business of poultry raising.

Study of Foods

In the regular course the girls take up the study of foods and their preparation. This is very practical as it includes a luncheon served every day to the 14 workers at the school and an occasional luncheon to the trustees or advisory board, which is made quite a gala occasion, with fancy salad, frosted cake and ices. The kitchen at all times is like a big home kitchen with half a dozen things going on at once. Each girl knows her place and keeps to it and evidently enjoys the work fully.

The cleaning and care of the house is given strict attention and laundry work has just begun. Textiles come in with the sewing and include visits to mills and factories. The girls learn to do the sewing on household linens, make underwear, waists and cotton dresses. They are also given instruction in color combination and line. How much farther the course may go has not been determined.

Mathematics are closely allied to home projects, purchases, recipes, and so on. English introduces the students to standard literature and takes up current topics with the view of giving the rural woman a wide and sympathetic outlook and relation to the world at large. Geography is commercial. By its study the pupil learns much of the history of the cotton and linen, the sugar, spices, flour with which she has daily dealings and which will tend to make her an intelligent purchaser and user, giving her a grasp of conditions and comprehension of situations such as any business man should have in the successful conduct of his affairs.

Geography Now Interests

A young girl in this class who felt studies did not interest her and geography least of all, now finds this particular subject so interesting she hopes they will always study it. She sees some use in it now; it brings the whole world to her door, as it were, and shows her how from her kitchen she sends forth lines that radiate all over land and sea and are intimately connected with the great events of peoples and nations.

History begins with the country round about. It is a good starting point for, for miles in almost every direction there are tablets commemorating some event that took place in or near the spot in the country's early history. Clives has not been taken up this year but will probably be introduced later for it is recognized that the rural woman as well

as the town woman must do her part in forming attractive rural conditions. Athletics receive attention in tennis, basketball and croquet.

Now that the school work itself is well under way, Miss Fuller, who is head of the girls' department, and other teachers, are working out home projects to be done by the girls under supervision. The cooperation of parents must be secured for this and usually is given when the nature and purpose of the work is understood. One girl must make beds for the family for a week. A third must do the bread-making for several weeks. When the desired lesson has been learned from these, other projects will be given. A member of the advisory committee has offered prizes for home work to be done during the summer. It will include sewing and care of children as well as cooking, gardening and housework generally.

The course is planned to cover a period of two years and will be enlarged and intensified as circumstances demand. It is one of a type which the Massachusetts state board of education is developing in towns and rural communities, fitting girls to go out into the world of trade and commerce, but with the emphasis on the home.

NAVY LEAGUE APPEALS FOR A MIGHTY FLEET

Asks President Wilson to Call Special Congress Session to Raise Great Sum

NEW YORK—The Navy League of the United States, of which Gen. Horace Porter is president, which includes in its membership Herbert L. Satterlee, George von Meyer, Beckman Winthrop, J. Pierpont Morgan, Gov. Emmett O'Neal of Alabama, Senator James D. Phelan of California, Cardinal Gibbons, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Edward T. Stotesbury, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Joseph H. Choate, George B. Cortelyou, C. Oliver Iselin, Seth Low, Myron T. Herrick, Alton B. Parker and many other men prominent in the public and business life of the country, through its executive committee yesterday adopted this resolution addressed to President Wilson:

"In view of the crisis in our foreign relations, we, as representatives of the Navy League of the United States, express our emphatic belief that Congress should be immediately assembled and that measures should be taken at once to strengthen our national defense. Our most pacific country should, because of its supreme love of peace, possess preponderant naval strength. A large bond issue of, if necessary, \$500,000,000 should be authorized at once. These bonds would be rapidly absorbed by the American people for such a purpose. Equipped with a mighty fleet, American life and American rights would be scrupulously respected by all belligerents. In such a case there would be no thought of our entering into war.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, President;

ROBERT M. THOMPSON, Chairman-Executive Committee; CHARLES A. FOWLER, PERRY BELMONT, JOHN C. O'LAUGHLIN, FRANK J. SYMES.

BIG FIELD OUT FOR TOURNEY AT MONTCLAIR CLUB

NEW YORK—Much satisfaction is being expressed today over the success of the one-day golf tournament held on the Montclair golf links Tuesday, under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. Nearly 90 golfers started and over 60 of them turned in their cards.

Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield, who for two successive years has shown the greatest improvement of the Metropolitan women, was a wholesale winner, her card of 86-84 leading the field for both gross and net, and in addition won the bogey handicap by finishing 1 up on the "colonel." Rules, however, prevented her from getting both gross and net, so Miss Elsa Pickhardt of Englewood, who never has been successful before, took the net award.

Following the golf on the regular links, there was a putting competition on the practice course. Twenty-seven holes were played, and the winner proved to be Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford, who needed only 56 putts. Mrs. W. T. Cross of the home club took second prize with 57 putts.

Mrs. Stockton's golf was very fine and she came within three strokes of Miss G. M. Bishop's course record of 83 with several 6's on her card and a 7 on the last hole through getting bunkered. She was out in 42 and back in 44. Her card: Out 42-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245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NEW YORK

NOTICES

Report of the Condition of
The Old South Trust Company of Boston
at the close of business May 1, 1915, as
required by the State Commissioner.

ASSETS
United States and state of Massachusetts
bonds (market value) \$146,226.25
Other stocks and bonds (market value) \$146,226.25
Loans on real estate collateral \$6,210.30
Other demand loans collateral \$1,000.00
Time loans with collateral \$121,805.00
Other time loans \$365,212.00
Overdrafts \$1,400.16
Furniture and fixtures \$1,400.16
Safe deposit vaults \$4,000.00
Expenses, interest, and deposits \$40,200.50
Teller's salaries \$10.00
Other salaries \$100.00
Due from reserve banks \$19,638.18
Due from other banks \$11,048.12
Cash, currency, and specie \$9,495.28
Checks on other banks \$2,720.21
Other cash items \$903,048.30

LIABILITIES
Capital stock \$200,000.00
Surplus fund \$40,000.00
Undivided profits \$30,074.43
Deposits (demand) \$539,199.85
Subject to check \$23,816.40
For payment of coupons, etc. \$1,324.80
Certified checks \$1,324.80
Treasury's checks \$1,324.80
Deposits (time) \$32,500.00
Certificates of deposit, not payable within 30 days \$32,500.00
Teller's over \$4.00

For the last 30 days the average reserve carried was: currency and specie 10.24 per cent; deposited in reserve banks 10.24 per cent.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
ASSETS
Railroad bonds and notes \$14,052.50
Hazard bonds \$2,855.04
Telephone company bonds \$600.00
Loans on real estate \$36,400.00
Loans on personal collateral \$15,100.00
Due from National Banks and Trust Companies \$23,605.02
Premium and discount account \$450.90
Cash \$1,492.19
Checks and other cash items \$129,266.99
LIABILITIES
Deposits \$129,266.99
Interest, rents, etc., less current expenses \$209.26

STUFFOLK, SS. May 10, 1915.
Then personally appeared Robert H. Heath, treasurer, and John R. McVey, president, and John R. McVey, Patrick O'Hearn, Herbert G. Perry, John J. Fallon, directors of the Old South Trust Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,
HENRY J. THAYER, Notary Public.

SUMMER BOARD

MAINE
SUMMER board at "The Elms" and "Cochewick-Croft," two adjacent homes in rural Maine, charmingly located on the shore of Lake Cochewick, in region of numerous lakes; boating, bathing, fine drives, high altitude, cool breezes, beautiful scenery; pleasant rooms to accommodate 15 people; home privileges; 1/2 mile from R. R. station and village; best country board \$8 up. Address MRS. H. C. PARLEE, "The Elms," or MRS. H. C. PARLEE, Cochewick-Croft, P. O. Monmouth, Me.

SITUATION, Mass.—Copleland cottage, 2 1/2 miles from Boston; room and board for summer; also week-end in beautifully situated cottage on hill overlooking ocean; all modern conveniences; tennis court.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE—Large, airy, fruit, poultry, eggs, etc.; beautiful scenery; pleasant drives; SAWYER, Prop., R. F. D., Plymouth, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

BELLEVUE HILL—House to let indefinitely; furnished or unfurnished; large garden. HOLMES & ORR, 210 Wren st., West Roxbury, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office to let 3 mornings each week; excellent location; nicely furnished. Address B 35, Monitor Office.

ROOMS

BACK BAY
LARGE, sunny rooms, first, second and third floors; large closets. Apply 36 St. Stephens st., Boston.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side room; brass beds; bathroom door; very reasonable telephone.

BROOKLINE, 221 Harvard St., Suite 24—Parlor and bedroom or single bedroom in private family; near Coolidge Corner. Tel. Brookline 4872-R.

CAMBRIDGE—To rent furnished 2 connecting rooms; keeping privileges; private family. 28 Sacramento st.

DORCHESTER—Pleasant room, private family; for gentleman; home privileges; board if desired. Address B 39, Monitor Office.

DORCHESTER—475 Columbia Rd., Suite 3—Desir. rooms, single or en suite, furnished; porch, mod. imp., privileges.

GAINSBOROUGH ST.—Quiet, homelike rms. for transient guests; hot water, phone, rear. Address B 3, Monitor Office.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., Suite 2—Furnished front and side rooms; tourists; breakfast if desired. Tel. B. E. 8113-J.

HARBOR V. AVE., 10, Winthrop—Furn. sin. or en suite rms.; elec. light, h. w. heat; piano; quiet home; price \$16-M.

HAZLEDEN CHAMBERS, Concord Sq., 18-20—Attractive rooms in quiet house; con. hot water; tourists; telephone. Mrs. Canfield.

MASS. AVE., 565—Clean, quiet rooms, with high ceilings; excellent references exchanged; tourists entertained. Tel. B. H. 7292-R.

NORWICH ST., 41, Suite 3—Neatly furnished room; private family; all modern imp. Call after 6:30 P. M.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 158 Huntington ave.; tel. B. H. 891-W.

WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant rooms on 2d and 4th floors; beds on 2d and 4th floors; steam heat; reasonable; telephone.

DESK ROOM TO LET

DESIRABLE desk room to let to desirable party; stenographer in attendance. E. E. O., 18 Tremont st., room 402.

AGENTS WANTED

LADY AGENTS WANTED
to sell Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, table linens and novelties. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references essential. FAR EASTERN SHOP, 2232 Broadway, New York.

REFINED successful lady agents, caterers and housewives with spare time and business ability, represent Taylor's home canning kitchen, est. 27 yrs., and build up a permanent, lucrative business. CLARENCE E. PANG, 1064 Alameda st., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—2 nice girls; neat, orderly general housemaid, who is good cook, may be colored and educated; companionable nursery maid for 2 children; tel. Newton North 1924-W. Address MRS. R. R. JAMES, 266 Park st., Newton.

WANTED—Experienced, well recommended cook for private family in West Newton; good wages; beach for the summer. Address 20 Somerset rd., or phone Newton West 347.

WANTED—American girl for general housework in Cambridge, to go home with MRS. MAY GRAY LADDEN, 114 Sacramento st., Cambridge.

WANTED—Reliable and neat general maid in small family near Chicago; ref. required. Add. MISS EDITH DYMOND, Lake Zurich, Ill.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework in small family. Telephone mornings before 10 o'clock Brookline 342.

WANTED—A competent maid, white, in small apartment; ice house nights; ref. MRS. S. C. PILLSBURY, 104 Hemenway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
YOUNG MAN, 28, graduating from Westworth Institute, June 1, 1915, has experience light and motor installation and repairs, desires position large contracting company or to charge electrical equipment of manufacturing concern or building; go anywhere; best references. HENRY B. HIGGINS, 18 Sumner ave., Medford, Mass.

HOTEL MANAGER—Man of wide executive experience as manager with large force of subordinates in Middle West and New England would consider position at moderate income while learning hotel business with view to becoming hotel manager; location immaterial; present business connections Boston. Address A. B. Monitor Office.

EXPERT CHAUFFEUR, 10 yrs. exp. on high grade cars; can furnish the very best of recommendations and references. Address 25 yrs.; single; will go anywhere. Address P. L. SYLVAIN, 8 Grant st., Allston, Mass.; tel. Brighton 18811.

EXECUTIVE with wide experience in statistical work, cost systems, etc., and now with manufacturing company, desires connection with high-grade concern; highest references. Address T 15, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT
Efficiency expert desires charge of complete printing plant during periodical, book, color and holiday work; 25 successful years in New York's biggest plant. C. W. FISK, East Orange, N. J.

CAPABLE bookkeeper, auditor and office manager desires position of responsibility and trust; also exp. salesman; would consider resident agency. Address R. 11, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

MAN of many years' experience gained by service in R. Y. management, both operating and constructive through business knowledge, seeks association to be useful. Add. V-16, 211 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

TRAVELING Salesman desires position in Southern Wisconsin; 12 years in this territory; age 36, married; only high class, strict, and punctual consideration. ALBERT MAISH, Milton Junction, Wis.

CHAUFFEUR and general man desires position in private family; good references; long experience. Address GEO. SOMERVILLE, 109 Brookline ave., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 26 years old, single, 10 years' experience, of which 6 driving; full, clean record. LEO SCALABRINO, 20 New York ave., Brooklyn, Mass.

GENERAL MAN on a private estate; married, 2 children; understands flowers, lawns, shrubs, vegetables; also handy with tools, furniture, etc. Address A. Monitor Office.

EXPERIENCED man of 50, American, would like care of gentleman, nights; North Shore preferred. References. Address B 41, Monitor Office.

MALE ATTENDANT desires position at home or will travel; good references. J. RED JACOBS, 39 Fenwood Road, Boston. Tel. Brookline 4307-W.

SITUATION WANTED—Traveling or residential salesman; 14 years' experience; salary and commission. Address M 16, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted, salesman building material; best of references. Address W. G. DOERK, 5336 Winthrop ave., Chicago.

CHEMIST, college graduate, 24, desires position in laboratory of any kind; best of references. P. S. Monitor Office.

BOARD SAWYER wishes position in Lane sawmill; 8 yrs. experience. B 38, Monitor Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
YOUNG WOMAN, experienced traveler, wishes position for summer as traveling companion or tutor; best references. Address E. G. R., 63 Imlay st., Hartford, Conn.

POSITION as companion and private secretary to lady; would not object to travel; reference. Address Secretary 237 Mead ave., Chicago, Ill.

COOK—Middle-aged colored lady, experienced cook; references; Boston or suburbs preferred. Address MRS. B. JOHNSON, 44 Cedar st., Roxbury.

SENSIBLE young woman of refinement wishes summer position as chaperon or companion. Address MRS. N. M. NAPLES, Owings Mills, Md.

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Special dinner 50c. Sunday dinner 75c

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There's a distinctive something about them that wins preference. Note their delicately blended flavor effects. \$1.00 a pound. Mailed anywhere. Stokes Ice Cream Co., 912 Second Ave., Seattle, U. S. A.

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We ask a share of your patronage—knowing once we serve you—you'll come again.
LEFFERT JEWELRY COMPANY, 268 Washington Street
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A Complete Showing of the Popular New

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All Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00
Our Corset Department has prepared for your inspection a complete stock of new Fall R. & G. Corsets. The assortment includes both front and back lace styles with low and medium bust, and any length skirt. Also a fine line of the popular new corset with the belt top and free hip, especially adapted for dancing. They are neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery edging and finished with neat ribbon bows. Corsets that will give grace and comfort to every wearer, and each pair is guaranteed by us. A style for every figure—a price for every purse.

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THREE-STORY HOUSE, located on terrace (ground 50x120 ft.); in splendid neighborhood facing east and south; very sunny and bright with large open field opposite; 10 minutes from station; home has splendid dry cellar, laundry, toilet, steam heated; 11 rooms, parlor, foyer, hall, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, open fireplace, 7 bedrooms, bath and toilet, master suite on each floor, open plumbing, gas and electric lighting; porches east, south, west; house 148' (Clermont) and water rent. If interested write MISS M. S. T. WERNER, 43 East 19th st., N. Y. C.

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SUBLET for summer; adjacent to Central Park; 8-room apartment with all modern conveniences; fully and well furnished; piano; references required; shown by appointment only. Address E. S. WELLS, 4 W. 93d st., or telephone River-side 4809.

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3-room kitchenette apartment for summer; all rooms facing street, southern exposure. Refs. exchanged. 201 W. 108th st., Apt. 27 Phone 7553 Riverside.

NINE beautifully furnished rooms, 2

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WEST 91ST ST., 151—Refined home; telephone; electricity; parlor floor suitable for

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TWO large rooms, running water; also

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BUSINESS woman desires single room,

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COMPANION for lady with child, to help with light housework. Call MRS. MINA EPPINGER, 545 West 144th st., New York.

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ATTRACTIVE suite of 2 rooms and private bath; near Brighton L. and surface cars; all modern improvements; plenty of light, sun, air. G. F. SAWTELLE, 684 E. 21st st., Flatbush; telephone 211.

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PRIVATE family has 2 large, sunny

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New—Practical Novel—Economical
No twisting, turning, fusing or Δ waste of time. Always ready to use. Δ Lead adjusted instantly by slight pressure and movement of spring. Easily operated with one hand. Triangle shape prevents rolling away. Also its fingers perfectly. Eases the hand. Leads standard size. Superior different from any other pencil. Excellent premium article, also advertising souvenir.
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Private safes \$3.00 a year upwards
Special vault for silverware, trunks, etc.

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A Home Bank That Solicits Your Business

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IT IS BY GIVING PEOPLE WHAT THEY REALLY WANT

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We have clung to the belief that most people—in Chicago and elsewhere—sincerely want the highest grade of shoe leather and "findings" their money can be made to buy.

And that most women and men have a keener knowledge than many merchants credit them with as to WHAT HONEST VALUE IS and

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We have never relinquished our original O-G doctrine: A pleasure to show shoes—a pleasure to wear them, and have kept it true—notwithstanding the rapid growth of our prestige as Designers of Fashion.

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KALAMAZOO TEAM WORK AIDS

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—With approxi-
mately 550 members and strong general
support, the Chamber of Commerce of
this city is doing vigorous work at a
time when the city is feeling the gradual
revival of business in the country
at large.

A little less than six months ago a
movement was started to reorganize the
old Commercial Club and enlarge its
membership. The campaign, conducted
by the club officials, assisted by experts,
during last winter nearly doubled the
membership and more than quadrupled
the income. Men worked in teams, often
leaving their own business affairs to take
part in the campaign.

The campaign committee teams, pro-
spective members and the officials in
charge, met at lunch and discussed the
results achieved, together with plans for
the perpetuation of the work. Men met
as friends who had been business and
political rivals for years, but now with
one purpose. The membership committee
has organized itself into a regular club
with pleasant social features. In order
to enjoy membership in this branch of
the chamber, definite work must be done
toward keeping up and increasing the
membership in the Chamber of Commerce
itself.

Other business and social organiza-
tions of the business men of the city are
taking a prominent part in the activities
of the chamber and uniting in helping to
promote, in an organized manner, the
various projects the chamber officials ad-
vance. The Chamber of Commerce rooms
are a common gathering place for a large
number of civic, commercial, trade, pro-
fessional and educational organizations
and the officials are constantly in touch
with the various branches of the city's
activity.

The officers of the chamber are F. H.
Milham, manufacturer, president; Dr. W. E.
Upjohn, manufacturer, first vice-presi-
dent; George B. Puffer, manufacturer,
second vice-president; W. L. Otis, banker,
treasurer; O. B. Towne, secretary. The
other members of the board of directors
are C. S. Campbell, banker; C. B. Hays,
capitalist; H. E. Johnson, banker; R. B.

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET SPECIALTIES AGAIN ACTIVE

After Early Wavering Tendency Strong Tone Develops and Prices Move Upward—U. S. Steel Conspicuous in Trading

Stocks were inclined to waver during the early trading on the New York stock exchange today. Operators were disposed to await definite news from Washington regarding the international situation before committing themselves. Later more confidence was manifested and a strong tone developed before midday.

Fractional advances to gains of a point and more were mixed with losses at the very first. Beet Sugar rose a point, Locomotive nearly as much, Bethlehem Steel nearly two points and Westinghouse a point. Nearly all these issues soon sold lower. Amalgamated sold above yesterday's closing figure, and then eased off to below its final level of yesterday. Goodrich opened heavy, and then rallied. Reading, Union Pacific and Steel common did not do much, and were rather inclined to sag. Trading was fairly active.

There was very little feature to the Boston market and prices acted as they did in New York; the opening was fairly firm and then a setback started. Butte & Superior was weak, and with the exception of Arcadian the coppers as a class soon were selling down.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market was irregular and uncertain.

The Boston list had mixed gains and losses. Bethlehem Steel opened in New York at 138½, a gain over last night's closing of 1½. It receded to 137 and then jumped to 141 before midday. American Locomotive was up ¼ at the opening at 46½. After yielding to 45½, it moved up 47 before noon. Baldwin Locomotive was up ¼ at the opening at 40½ and rose more than a point higher. Westinghouse Electric opened up a point at 89 and after receding to 87½ advanced 4 points before midday.

There was heavy trading in the standard issues, particularly United States Steel, during the first half of the session. Steel opened up ¼ at 54, receded to 53½ and advanced 2 points. Studebaker opened 69 ¼ at midday. General Motors opened up 1¼ at 138 and rose 2 points further. Amalgamated Copper opened up ¼ at 68½, declined to 67½ and crossed 69 before midday.

New Haven showed some strength on the local exchange. It opened up a point at 65, receded fractionally and then improved more than a point. Calumet & Hecla improved 15 points over last night's closing. United Fruit was in demand. It opened up ¼ at 137, and after receding to 136, advanced 2 points before midday.

Still further gains were made in the early afternoon and at the beginning of the last hour the general tone was strong. New York Air Brake and Westinghouse were particularly buoyant. St. Marys Land and Quincy Mining were strong features of the local market.

BOND TRADING ON LARGE SCALE

NEW YORK—Trading in bonds on the stock exchange last week was below the records of the previous two weeks, but was high as compared with former trading. This activity is considered a good proof of liberal investment buying of securities on the part of the general public. Daily sales of bonds on the exchange during the week compared with the corresponding weeks of previous years follow:

	1915	1914	1913
Monday	\$3,707,000	\$2,317,000	\$1,886,000
Tuesday	3,610,500	2,317,000	1,821,500
Wednesday	4,488,500	2,145,000	1,915,000
Thursday	3,922,000	1,584,000	1,681,500
Friday	4,705,500	1,900,000	1,788,500
Saturday	3,272,000	990,500	439,000
Total	24,012,500	10,741,000	9,121,500

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Generally fair to night and Thursday, moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Thursday, moderate winds mostly south-west and west.

Pressure is normal to high in interior districts and on the Atlantic slope and generally below the average elsewhere. There is much unsettled weather in the Atlantic states, the Ohio valley and the lake region, with a few scattered rains. It continues clear to partly cloudy elsewhere. Temperatures are somewhat higher in the Ohio valley, the middle states and the Northwest. Changes in other sections are of little consequence.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 60.10 a. m. 73.12 noon 76.2 p. m. 79.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES

	(8 p. m.)
Albany	68
Boston	68
Buffalo	64
Chicago	72
Cleveland	72
Denver	74
Des Moines	74
Indianapolis	70
St. Louis	68
St. Paul	68
Washington	68
Nantucket	54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:20. High water 10:40. Length of day 14:20. Moon rises 3:10. Light auto lamps at 7:24 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	337½	343½	337½	341½
Al-Chal Mf Co	15½	16½	15½	16
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	46	48	46	48
Am Ag Chem	53½	53½	53½	53½
Amalgamated	68½	69½	67½	68½
Am Beet Sugar	45½	47½	45½	46½
Am Can	35½	36	34½	35½
Am Can pf	96½	97½	96½	97½
Am Car Fy	52	52½	50½	52½
Am Car Fy pf	114½	114½	114½	114½
Am Cotton Oil	46	46½	46	46½
Am H & L pf	30½	30½	30	30
Am Ice See Co	31½	31½	30½	31
Am Loco	46½	47½	45½	47
Am Smelting	67½	67½	66½	67½
Am Sugar	108	108	108	108
Am Tel & Tel	120	120	120	120
Am Woolen	28	29½	28	29½
Am Woolen pf	85	86	85	86
Anaconda	33	33½	32½	32½
Atchafalpa	100½	101½	100½	100½
Atchafalpa pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Bald Loco	46½	49	46½	48½
Balt & Ohio	73½	73½	73½	73½
Balt & Ohio pf	70½	70½	70½	70½
Butterfield	1	1	1	1
Butterfield pf	138½	142	137	141½
B F Goodrich	44½	45½	44	45½
B F Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102
Brooklyn R T	81½	88½	81½	88½
Butte & Superior	61½	63½	60½	61½
Cal Petroleum	16½	16½	16½	16½
Cal Petroleum pf	40	40	40	40
Can Pacific	159½	160	158	160
Cent Leather	37½	37½	36½	37
Cent Leather pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ches & Ohio	43½	44	43½	44
C M & St Paul	91½	91½	90½	91½
Chi & G West	123½	123½	123½	123½
Chi & G West pf	29½	30½	29	30½
Chi & N West	127	127	127	127
Chi R I & Pac	25½	25½	24½	24½
Chino Copper	44½	45½	44½	45½
Col Fuel	27	28	27	27½
Con Can	60½	62	60½	62
Corn Products	13½	14½	13½	14½
Corn Prod pf	78	78	78	78
Crucible Steel	23	24	23½	24
Crucible Steel pf	88	88	88	88
Cub Am Sug	58	58	58	58
Erie	26½	26½	25½	26½
Erie 1st pf	40½	41½	40½	41½
Gen Chem	202½	202½	202½	202½
Gen Chem pf	108	108	108	108
Gen Electric	151½	153	151½	152½
Gen Motor	138	140	138	139½
Gt Nor Ore	33½	33½	33	33
Gt Nor pf	117½	118	117½	118
Gug Ex Co	58	59½	58	59½
Harv of N J	95	95	95	95
Havana Elec Lt	81½	81½	81½	81½
Inspiration	30½	30½	30	30½
Inter-Met	21½	22½	21½	22
Inter-Met pf	70½	72	70½	71½
Inter Paper	94	94	94	94
Inter Pump	57½	57½	57½	57½
Kan City So	27½	27½	26½	26½
Kan City Sop	58½	59	58½	59
Krege Co	139	139	139	139
Lack Steel	41½	44	41½	43½
Lehigh Valley	139½	141½	139½	141½
Louis & Nash	119	121	119	121
Mackay Cop	66½	66½	66½	66½
Maxwell Motor	43½	45	43½	45
Max Motor 1st pf	85	85	84½	85
Max Motor 2d pf	37½	39	36½	38
Mex Petrol	75½	76½	74	75½
Miami	24½	25½	24½	25½
Mo Kan & Tex	13	13½	13	13½
Mo Kan & Tex pf	32	32	32	32
Mon Power Co	48	48	46½	46½
Mo Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½
M S P & S M pf	125	125	125	125
Nat Khamel	15½	15½	14½	14½
Nat Biscuit	122½	122½	122½	122½
Nat Lead	60½	61½	60½	61½
N R of M 1st pf	19	19	19	19
N Y C	86½	86½	86	86
Nat C & S	71	71	71	71
Nevada Con	14½	15	14½	15
N Y Air Brake	82	87½	82	87
N Y N H & H	64½	65½	64½	64½
No Am	77	77½	76	76
No Pac	106½	107	106½	106½
O & W	29½	30½	29½	30½
Pac Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½
Pac T & T	50	51½	50	51½
Penn	107½	107½	106½	106½
Peoples Gas	116	116½	116	116½
P C C & St L	70	70	70	70
Pitts Coal	20½	21½	20½	21½
Presst Car	44½	45½	44½	45½
Ry Steel	29½	31½	29½	30½
Ry Con	23½	23½	23½	23½
Reading	144½	146	143½	145½
Rdg 2d pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rep 1 & S	26½	27½	26½	27½
Rep 1 & S pf	84½	85	84½	85
Rock Island pf	3	3	3	3
Rumely	6	6½	5½	6½
Rumely pf	13½	16½	13½	16½
Sears & Roebuck	36	36	36	36
Sears & Roebuck pf	136½	136½	136½	136½
Sears & Roebuck pf	124½	124½	124½	124½
Sloss Sheffield	34	34	34	34
StL & SF 2d pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
So Pac	88½	89½	88½	89½
So Ry	16½	17½	16½	17½
So Ry pf	53½	54	53½	54
Standard Mill	50	50	50	50
Studebaker	60	70	66½	68½
Studebaker pf	100	100	100	100
Tenn Cop	32	32	32	32
Third Avenue	51½	52½	50½	52
Texas Pacific	16	16	16	16
T S L & W pf	6	6	6	6
U Bag & P	6	6	6	6
U Bag & P pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
Union Pacific	125½	126½	125½	126½
Union Pac pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
U Dry G	62	62	62	62
U Ry	18	18½	18	18½

LONDON PRICE MOVEMENT IS STILL UNEVEN

Business on Stock Exchange Is Light and Tone Uncertain—Feeling in Canadian Pacific Cheerful—War Loan Drops

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON—Rubber and copper commodity harder, otherwise markets unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Price changes on the stock exchange today were rather jerky. Trading was on a small scale, with inquiries trifling.

A strong anti-German movement throughout the financial district proved to be distracting.

Americans were irregular, but the undertone was firmer in sympathy with improvement at New York.

Feeling in Canadian Pacific was cheerful because of the maintenance of the quarterly dividend.

The gilt-edged section was dull. Competition from treasury bills caused the war loan to drop.

Changes in home railways were not wide, and steadiness prevailed. More favorable war news was responsible for a firmer tone in Russians.

Chinese and Japanese issues were supported.

There was little doing in mining shares, but their tone was hard. Oils lacked steadiness.

Rubber shares advanced on strength in the staple which was due to purchasing orders from Russia.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols, money	66½	66½
Amalgamated	67½	67½
Baltimore & Ohio	72½	72½
Canadian Pacific	109½	109½
Chesapeake & Ohio	123½	123½
Chicago Great Western	12	12
St. Paul	91½	91½
Denver & Rio Grande	23	23
Elgin	14	14
Do lat pref	40½	40½
Louisville & Nashville	118	118
Kansas & Texas	12½	12½
Ontario & Western	20½	20½
Pennsylvania	105½	105½
Reading	144½	144½
Southern Railway	167½	167½
Southern Pacific	80	80
Union Pacific	125½	125½
United States Steel	54	54

*Decline.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—There was a sharp slump in the naval stores market yesterday, closing prices at Savannah showing a decline of 10 per gallon at 42¢ per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Yard prices were consequently lowered to 40¢ per gallon. The South has been expecting a break for some time, and shipments to New York have consequently been small, which has caused a temporary shortage of spot stock in the local market. Receipts yesterday included 170 barrels of spirits from New Orleans.

Rosins—Sales of 10,000 barrels were announced in Savannah at lower prices. No substantial change was noted in the local market, though dealers were offering at somewhat lower limits. The receipts included 100 barrels of rosin from New Orleans.

These prices are for grading rosins in yard per barrel and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions: Graded B \$3.05@3.70, D \$3.70@3.75, E \$3.75@3.80, F \$3.80@3.95, G \$3.95@3.95, H \$4.05@4.10, I \$4.10@4.35, K \$4.25@4.30, M \$4.60@4.65, N \$5.55@5.60, WG \$6.05@6.05, WW \$6.10@6.15.

Tar and Pitch—The demand for these products is still routine. Receipts yesterday included 142 barrels of tar from Norfolk. Kiln-burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of \$5.50@6 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at \$3.25@3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50@3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH—Tuesday's market: Spirits quiet at 42¢; sales 228, receipts 703, shipments 550, stock 21,607. Rosins firm; sales 10,519, receipts 218, shipments 4074, stock 59,850. Prices: WW \$5.50@5.60, WG \$4.50@4.55, N \$5, M \$4, K \$3.40@3.55, I \$3.30@3.45, H \$3.25@3.45, G \$3.20@3.30, F \$3.15@3.25, E \$3.10@3.15, D \$3.05@3.10, B \$3.

PRICES OF MEAT ANIMALS

WASHINGTON—Prices of meat animals, hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens, to producers on April 15, averaged about \$6.50 per 100 pounds. This compares with \$7.40 a year ago, \$7.35 two years ago, \$6.30 three years ago, \$5.80 four years ago, and \$7.74 five years ago.

	33	34	33	33½
U Ry Inv pf	33	34	33	33½
U S CIP pf	40	42	40	42
U S Rubber	62½	64	62	63½
U S Rub 1st pf	106½	106½	106½	106½
U S Steel	54	55½	53½	54
U S Steel pf	106½	107½	106½	107½
Utah Cop	64½	66½	64	65½
Va-Car Chem	31½	32½	31½	32½
Va-Car Chem pf	97½	96	97½	96
Wabash	1	1	1	1
Wabash pf	15½	2	15½	2
Westinghouse	89	83½	87½	91½
W Maryland	25	23	24	25
Western Union	66½	67½	66½	66½
Willys-Overland	118½	118½	118½	118½
Wis Cent	32½	32½	32½	32½
Woolworth	102	102	102	102

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmbeck	390	390	390	390
Alaska	33%	55*	33%	3
Algonqu	2%	3%	2%	5
Alum Ag Ch pf.	92	92	92	99
Amalgamated	68%	69	67%	6
Amal rts.	1%	1%	1%	6
Amosking	67	67	67	6
Amosking pf.	97	99	99	9
Am Sugar	107	108%	105%	10
Am Sugar pf.	114	114	113	11
Am Tel	115%	120	119%	12
Am Woolen pf.	85%	85%	84%	8
Am Zinc	38%	39	38	3
Anaconda	32%	32%	32%	3
Ariz Com.	7%	7%	7%	4
Atl Gulf pf.	19	19	19	1
B & A	182	182	182	18
Boston Elevated	76%	76%	76	7
Bost & Lowell	126	126	126	12
Boston & Maine	35	35	35	1
Bulmet & Sup	61	63%	61	6
Bulmet & Ariz	65	65	65	6
Bulu & Hecla	583	595	583	59
Centennial	19	20	19	2
Chino	44%	45	44%	4
Copper Range	52%	53%	52%	5
Cal West	3	3	3	1
Del Butte	11%	12%	11%	1
Edison Elec	237	237	236%	23
Fitchburg pf.	68	68	68	6
Franklin	11%	11%	11	11
General Elec.	151%	153	151%	153
Granby	85	85	84	8
Greene-Canaan	29%	30	29%	3
Hancock	22	22	22	2
Indiana	8	8	8	8
Inspiration	30%	30%	30%	5
Int Button Hole	4	4	4	4
Iron Creek Coal	43	44	43	44
Iroquois	28	29	28	28
Jerr Loyal	5	5	4%	4
Jeweenaw	3	3	3	3
Jesse Copper	13	13	13	13
La Salle	7	7	6%	7
Lacon Valley	3%	3%	3%	3
Lass	14%	14%	14	14
Lass Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
Layflower	5%	5%	5%	5
Lewahawk	71	71%	71	71
Lewah Cons	14%	14%	14%	14
New Arcadian	10%	10%	10	10
New Eng Tel.	128	129	128	129
Nipissing	5%	5%	5%	5
North Butte	32%	33	32	32
North Lake	3	3	3	3
N Y N H & H	65	66	64%	65
Onaway	3	3	3	3
Old Colony	152	152	152	152
Old Colony Min.	4%	5	4%	5
Old Dominion	52%	54	52%	54
Osceola	79%	83	79%	83
Pullman	156	156	156	156
Quincy	66	68%	65%	68
Rayland Cons	22%	24	22%	24
Rayland pf.	20	20	20	20
Rock Fe	3%	3%	3	3
Santon	9%	9%	9	9
Sattuck & Ariz.	27	28%	27	28
S. Mary's	55	57%	54%	57
Superior	32	32	31	31
Suff & Boston	4	4	3%	4
Suff & Co	108	108%	108	108
Sunamack	34	35	33%	35
Sunrrington	33	33	33	33
Sununity	5%	5%	5%	5
Sunited Fruit	137	138	136	137
Sun Shoe Ma.	58	58	57	58
Sun Shoe M pf.	28%	28%	28%	28
Sun Smelting	36	36%	36	36
Sun Smelting pf.	44%	44%	44%	44
Sun Steel	53%	53%	53%	54
Sunah-Apex	2%	2%	2%	2
Sunah Cons	12%	12%	12	12
Sunah Copper	65%	66%	65%	65
Sunctoria	3%	3%	3%	3
Sun End	64	64	64	64
Sunestern Union	66%	67	66	67
Sunona	4%	4%	4%	4
Sunoverine	57%	59%	57%	59

WESTERN BANK DECLARES TURN IN BUSINESS ACKNOWLEDGED

	1914	1913
Gross earnings	\$8,304,425	\$8,098,096
Operating expenses	(5,800,000)	(5,700,000)
Total net	1,601,425	1,448,077
Depreciation	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Other income	174,854	234,677
Income before taxes	776,279	682,754
Taxes	(100,000)	(100,000)
Deprec and additions	176,988	192,039
Income	853,267	492,793
Retained earnings	1,234,064	422,000

	Capital	Surplus and undiv. prof.	Deposits	Book value	Last sale
Boysland	\$700,000	\$322,344	\$3,465,021	140	1354
Commercial	250,000	272,398	2,897,388	208	1055
First	5,000,000	11,925,323	21,584,729	338	430
First National	200,000	2,300,287	2,100,000	170	160
Fourth Atlantic	1,500,000	1,501,730	15,408,148	204	205
Fourth Park	500,000	815,822	1,533,090	180	125
Fourth Street	500,000	815,822	1,533,090	180	125
Merchants	3,000,000	3,433,649	\$6,218,016	215	220
New London	300,000	3,433,649	2,142,000	212	212
Seaport	300,000	272,398	2,491,371	190	140
Stockland	200,000	618,895	3,691,820	310	275
Union	200,000	3,722,037	3,722,037	285	285
Security	300,000	3,038,504	1,723,877	514	423
State Bank	1,000,000	7,722,000	7,722,000	177	200
State Bank	1,000,000	1,243,253	10,626,775	277	200
Union	1,000,000	1,278,149	6,730,451	227	205
Total	\$27,000,000	\$33,516,008	\$311,003,706	225	...

*Including Winthrop National Bank.

BALTIMORE & OHIO NOTES
BALTIMORE, Md.—Public service commission approved issue by Baltimore & Ohio railroad of \$40,000,000 short-term ½ per cent notes, of which \$35,000,000 will go to retire a like amount of notes coming due June 1, and remaining \$5,000,000 will go for betterments, extensions, equipment, etc.

beans—York state pea, 12c qt, \$1.10
pk; medium pea, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c
qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, \$1.25 pk.
Potatoes—New, 12½c qt, \$1 pk; Maine
9c pk, 75c bu, \$1.40 per 2-bu bag; select
ed, 30c pk, \$1.10 bu.
Asparagus—Native, 10 to 12½c bunch.
Oranges—California navel, 25 to 40c
doz; Florida, 25 to 40c; tangerines, 35c
doz; strawberries—Southern, 20 to 25, box.

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver
04c unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 23½d. un-
changed.

BALANCE OF TRADE TOTAL—
WASHINGTON—Balance of trade in
favor of United States from Dec. 1, to
Nov. 8 inclusive, amount to \$70,000,000.

METAL MARKET IN LONDON
LONDON—Copper, spot £80, up £2 7s 1. Futures £80 16s, up £2 2s 6d. Electrolytic £80, up 10s. Tin, spot £164, futures £164 and straits at £168, all unchanged. Sales, spot 20 tons, futures 10 tons. Lead £18 7s 6d to £20 10s.

115 Broadway, New York

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TANK CARS
KEITH CAR COMPANY
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CHICAGO

THE HOME FORUM

MATTER THE BASIS OF SIN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF those who are striving to uplift humanity and who yet maintain vigorously the reality of matter would only stop to think for a moment, they would realize that they are engaged in defeating the object of their labors. Who would be selfish and self-centered if he did not think that material conditions constituted his happiness or misery? Who would be a slave to drink if he did not think that matter was intelligent and capable of conferring pleasure? Who would rob if he did not think that substance was material and limited and that consequently he could benefit himself by despoiling another of his goods? Who would be impatient of spiritual truths if he did not think that these were vague abstractions and material things alone were real and true?

It was to a world and to a conception of Christianity weighed down by such beliefs as these that Mrs. Eddy came with her wondrous declaration: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (Science and Health, page 468.) In these few words she despoiled matter of the prestige and power which false belief had for centuries assigned to it and indicated to humanity once more the way of salvation taught it by Christ Jesus, the truth which was to make men free. For nearly fifty years since her discovery she, and her followers, have been demonstrating the verity of her declaration in the healing of sickness, the destruction of sin, and the sapping of the foundations of death. They have been proving that the realization of the allness of Spirit and of the consequent unreality of matter, confers a freedom from the suppositional bonds of sickness and of sin that the world had hitherto deemed quite impossible.

Until Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science men had believed the material, sinful, mortal selfhood to be the reality of man. They had looked upon themselves as the inheritors of the vices and diseases of their progenitors accord-

ing to the flesh. They had consequently excused the former and deplored the latter, but in either case they had regarded them as ineradicable. Christian Science has come to remind men of the words of Jesus, who said, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven," and who also said that "God is a Spirit." Can the offspring of Spirit be material? "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." (Science and Health, p. 475.) Nothing that mortals may think about themselves can alter this eternal fact and if they would be free from the thralldom of the flesh they would do well to change their thinking from a material to a spiritual basis. "If we live in the Spirit," said the apostle to the Gentiles, "let us also walk in the Spirit."

Since the effect of Mrs. Eddy's declaration is to destroy that carnal mind or material sense which the Apostle Paul has described as "enmity against God," and consequently against good, it is hardly to be wondered at that it should cry out against its destroyer and strive vigorously to resist destruction, but it has already lost the battle, since its essential nothingness has been revealed and is being demonstrated more and more.

If it were not for the testimony of the material senses there would be no foundation for that "knowledge of good and evil," in other words that belief in evil, against which divine wisdom is represented in the allegory of Genesis as warning man, man who was conscious hitherto of good alone; and it is instructive to note that it was as a result of the testimony of these senses that the serpent beguiled Eve; in fact, Mrs. Eddy has pointed out that corporeal sense is the serpent. We are told in Genesis that "when the woman saw that the tree [of the knowledge of good and evil] was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to

make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat."

It will be noticed that the three temptations presented to her were respectively the claims of life in matter, of substance in matter, and of intelligence in matter; just as the three temptations presented to Jesus in the wilderness were respectively the claims of life in matter, of intelligence in matter, and of substance in matter. Again, it was because Jesus triumphed where Eve fell that John, the beloved disciple, was able to utter his trenchant warning when he said, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof." Here again we are cautioned to beware of the beliefs of life, of substance, and of intelligence in matter, and are given the assurance that they are "not of the Father," not, that is to say, of Truth, and therefore are untrue, unreal.

In the above passages the foundation of all the evil and discord which we see around us is exposed and its unreal

nature clearly placed before us. The fact is that the belief in material life, intelligence and substance is at the root of all our sicknesses and sins, and we can entertain no hope of getting rid of either unless we rid ourselves of our material thinking, for otherwise we are subject to the vagaries of belief in intelligent matter. This transformation of thought cannot be effected in a moment, on the contrary it demands the constant putting off of the old man and putting on of the new, referred to by the apostle; it demands constant remembrance of man's spiritual and perfect selfhood and daily denial of its counterfeit, the fleshly selfhood apparent to the senses.

Sooner or later the time will come, not as the result of death, which is an "enemy," but as the result of the displacement of mortal consciousness by the spiritual truth of being, when the dreams of sense will disappear and we shall "all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." This consummation, however, can never be achieved so long as thought is based on matter, for true progress is necessarily spiritual, and spiritual progress is never achieved by believing in a lie.

SONG THAT LIGHTENS TOIL

As the big ocean liners come into the harbor at Durban, South Africa, and anchor alongside the docks to take on coal and provisions for a long sea voyage, passengers assemble on deck to watch the lines of basket boys who wait in eager expectation on the wharves. These are the Cape boys who are hired to load in the coal. They belong to the Kaffir, Zulu, Bechuana and Basuto tribes of South African natives, among others. Open baskets are balanced upon their heads in which to carry the coal. They are scantily and strangely clothed,

and are generally tall, straight and strong. As the vessel is moored, the boys hasten to the coal trucks.

As soon as the two gangways are laid, coaling begins. A line of black figures, with baskets on their heads, starts in running file up one gangway to the coal hole of the vessel and down the other. Apparently the basket is filled, balanced on the head, carried and emptied without breaking the line. Every successive movement is quick, regular and sure. There is neither jostling nor delay, and, as they run, the boys hum a monotonous native song.

Hour after hour the loading continues. After a long interval of steady labor the leader breaks into a weird song and dance, and the boys sing and caper up the gangway with an ease that is remarkable considering the weight of the burden they carry. To a trained musical ear the song is noisy and decidedly unmusical, but the rhythm is the most important part to the dancers as they frolic up and down the narrow boardings without losing a moment of time from their work. The intermission, if it may be so called, is short, but it is all that is needed to hearten the workers and lighten the toil.

My Land

She is a rich and rare land;
Oh! She's a fresh and fair land;
She is a clear and rare land
This native land of mine.

She's not a dull or cold land;
No! She's a warm and bold land;
Oh! She's a true and old land;
This native land of mine.

Oh! She's a fresh and fair land!
Oh! She's a true and rare land;
Yes! She's a rare and fair land—
This native land of mine.

—Thomas Davis.

A Polish Ode to Liberty

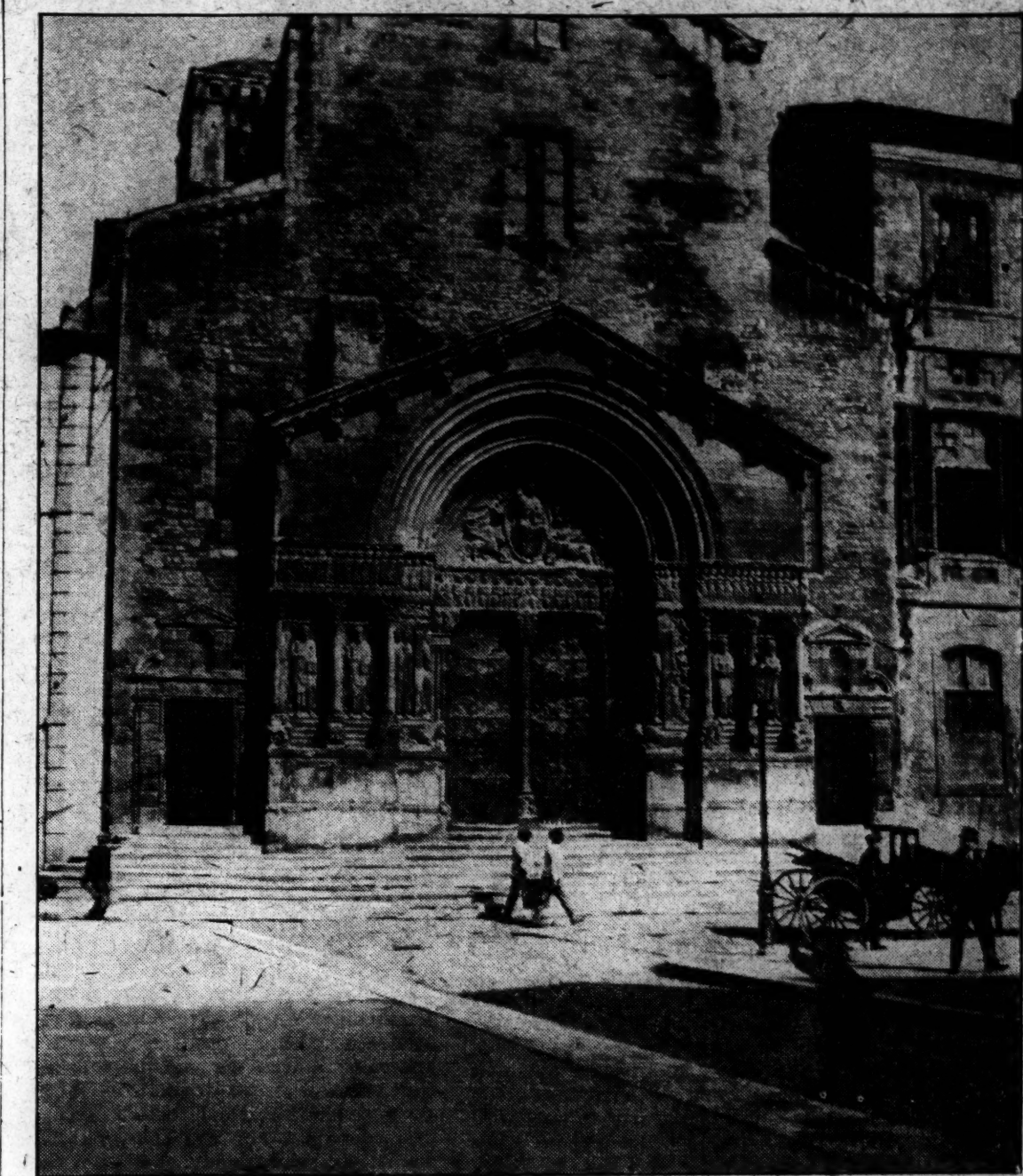
The Polish biographer of the Polish lyricist Sarmbiewski, famous for his Latin verse at the beginning of the seventeenth century, says that no one has approached Horace nearer than he. From his "Ode to Liberty" the following lines have been translated, first into Polish and then into English:

Queen of brave nations, Liberty!
What land thy favorite seat shall be?
What land more suited to thy reign
Than Poland's fertile charming plain?
Daughter of council and of bliss,
The mother and nurse of peace,
Thou, sought 'mid many dangers round,
Midst more than many dangers found,
Higher than thrones thy throne we see,
Majestic more than majesty,
Thou mistress of our country's fame
Now stop thy course—thy smile we claim.

Arrest thy cloud encircled car
And linger where thy votaries are!

"The view from Ebal is the most extensive in Palestine," writes John Bayne Ascham in "A Syrian Pilgrimage." "Directly south is the valley between Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal, and above it is the rolling ridge of the southwest mountain itself, in one of whose hollows gleamed a dozen of the white tents of the Samaritans making ready for their Passover. Beyond Gerizim a sea of billowy mountain-tops rolls southward, the highest point directly towards David's city, and slopes east and west towards the Mediterranean and the Jordan. Just beyond the farthest range of hills lies Jerusalem, thirty miles away. To the southwest the mountains become subdued, and the plain stretches seaward, its terminus marked by a ribbon of reddish sand. A touch of green interrupting the reddish yellow to the southeast marks the orange groves of Jaffa. The sand, at times lost in a thin stream, at other places broadening into great patches, runs northward until Carmel lifts the skyline to its own jutting above the bay of Haifa.

"Directly west of Ebal the country is a mass of brown and green patched hills, and are generally tall, straight and strong. As the vessel is moored, the boys hasten to the coal trucks. As soon as the two gangways are laid, coaling begins. A line of black figures, with baskets on their heads, starts in running file up one gangway to the coal hole of the vessel and down the other. Apparently the basket is filled, balanced on the head, carried and emptied without breaking the line. Every successive movement is quick, regular and sure. There is neither jostling nor delay, and, as they run, the boys hum a monotonous native song. Hour after hour the loading continues. After a long interval of steady labor the leader breaks into a weird song and dance, and the boys sing and caper up the gangway with an ease that is remarkable considering the weight of the burden they carry. To a trained musical ear the song is noisy and decidedly unmusical, but the rhythm is the most important part to the dancers as they frolic up and down the narrow boardings without losing a moment of time from their work. The intermission, if it may be so called, is short, but it is all that is needed to hearten the workers and lighten the toil.



(Photograph specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Front of St. Trophime, Arles, France

"Arles," says a French writer, "est un véritable musée en plein air;" a city full of the memories and monuments of Greece and Rome. Two thousand years ago, when the Via Aurelian, the Roman road from Rome to Cadiz, was the way of emperors, Arles which lay between was a Roman colony, even as it had been a Greek one in a previous age. Two thousand years ago, when the sea broke against the Roman quays, it was a famous port, a rival to Marseilles. Today, the quays are there, but the sea has slid away, and there are nearly thirty miles between it and the ancient

port. Yet there still clings to Arles the glory and the grandeur that belonged to Greece and Rome. You may hear it in the Greek words that linger in the mountain places, where the sea is still "pelagros" and his daily bread "arto" to the herdsmen. You can picture it, all the grandeur that was Rome, in the splendid amphitheater, the largest in France, where there was room for 25,000 people. And standing by the tower of St. Trophime, grave and square, you may remember how Trophimus first brought Christianity to Arles. It was a little company that came into

the city on a day when they were celebrating the feast of Venus. Into the midst of it they came, and St. Trophimus spoke to the laughing, whirling throng of people. And when he lifted up his voice, tradition says, the statue of the goddess fell down, like some Dagon, to the ground, and God's word prevailed.

IGNACIO ZULOAGA

In a brief account of the work of Ignacio Zuloaga, the Spanish artist, a writer in Scribners Magazine says:

"He is, before all else, a typical son of Spain—not the sparkling Spain of Fortuny and his school, but the somber, ascetic Spain which still survives in Castilla la Vieja—Old Castile. In the best sense of the term his art is traditional. It looks back to the days of El Greco, Ribera, Velazquez and Goya. Against an unchanged and unchangeable background is projected this modern incarnation of the antique Iberian spirit. Everything that is Spanish exercises an imperious fascination over Ignacio Zuloaga. During those lean years when he was proudly, even defiantly, awaiting acceptance as a painter, he made himself familiar with the wildest, most inaccessible parts of the Peninsula."

"As we were strolling one fateful night under the arches of the massive Roman aqueduct that spans Segovia from end to end, Zuloaga paused abruptly as though overpowered by the might and mystery of the scene and exclaimed: 'Ah, it is somber and tragic—this land and its people; I sometimes think they can only be painted with colors made of granite dust and brushes of steel!' You have herewith an illuminating commentary upon the creative processes which inspire the art of Zuloaga. That indomitable personality so apparent in his

work is expressed in these few trenchant words. Beyond question a certain metallic induration sometimes mars these canvases. At moments they are hard and glittering, again they are seething and sulphurous. It was not for naught that the painter's ancestors were celebrated armors. Not only is he a legitimate product of the vivid graphic tradition of his country; in many respects as well he recalls those sturdy artist-artisans who, through their work in iron, bronze, or carved and colored wood, added equal luster to the esthetic legacy of the Peninsula."

The Cuckoo in England

The Daily Chronicle (London) thinks listeners for the early cuckoo might add variety to the yearly business by observing the key in which the bird sings when they do hear it—if "sings" is the correct word. A neighbor of Gilbert White, with a nice ear, noted that most of the cuckoos about Selborne would sing in D. But he had heard two singing together, one in D, the other in D sharp, the result being "a disagreeable concert." Afterwards he heard another in D sharp, and some about Walmer forest in C. The same observer noted owls hooting in F sharp, B flat, and A flat, including a B flat and A flat duet.

Ebal and Gerizim

which hide between them fertile valleys and tiny plains. A gap beginning at the nose of Carmel creeps down between the hills until it joins the Jordan. Below this depressed line the Plains of Esdraelon and Jezreel were ripening their grains and pasturing their flocks. Directly north in the foreground of the range of hills stretching from Nazareth to the lake of Tiberias are Little Hermon and Tahan. "Southeast from Hermon the Sierra ranges of Gaulinitis carry the horizon to Gilead, and then Moab swings far south to dim distances. Nearer, almost at hand, Gilboa carries the view to the deep Jordan chasm in which out of sight the silver windings of the Jordan join Gennesaret and the Salt Sea. "Ebal is not a single mountain summit. It is rather a group of several rounded peaks, the higher of which is a long ridge. Slightly varying vistas are seen from different viewpoints of this ridge. Walking to the eastward edge a nearer view of the cultivated slopes of Gilboa, the Shechem valley, Sychar and the parcel of ground which Jacob bought, are brought to view. The valley enclosed by Ebal and Gerizim, irrigated by the moun-

tain springs, is a beautiful garden of olives, grapes, figs, pomegranates, plums, apricots, lemons and mulberries; also melons and vegetables are freely cultivated."

Blue!

Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven—the domain Of Cynthia—the wide palace of the sun— The tent of Hesperus, and all his train— The boscomer of clouds, gold, grey, and dun. Blue! 'Tis the life of waters—ocean And all its vaasal streams: pools numberless May rage, and foam, and fret, but never can Subside, if not to dark-blue nativeness, Blue! gentle cousin of the forest-green, Married to green in all the sweetest flowers— Forget-me-not—the blue-bell,—and, that queen Of secrecy, the violet: what strange powers Hast thou, as a mere shadow!

—John Keats.

The Ancient Records of Mexico

"In the study of Mexican history it must ever be borne in mind that it is the history of those Mexican communities alone which chanced to be in a flourishing condition at the period of the conquest concerning which we have any definite accounts," writes Lewis Spence in "The Civilization of Ancient Mexico." "Of those states which preceded the kingdoms which occupied a prominent place on the arrival of Cortez we are almost totally ignorant."

"The first source of Mexican history

to which attention must be directed is found in those 'pinturas' or paintings by which various Mexican states kept their chronological records. In the greater states these records were often exceedingly full of detail, indicating the incidence of festivals, sacrifices, tributes, and the general annual round of the life of people." These collections of facts were "embodied in painted representations of the events detailed by artists who were trained from youth in the execution of emblematic draughtsmanship. They were depicted in bright and unmistakable colors with a brush of feathers on parchments, paper, or rolls of cotton and cloth manufactured from the fiber of the aloe and were usually painted upon both sides. These records were folded and the ends covered by boards. They were interpreted by amanatini, or 'readers' who had learned by heart the story they told, and in reality they were only a mnemonic aid to the traditional histories of the several pueblos. It was upon these paintings, together with the traditional lore which accompanied them, that the early Spanish historians relied for the basis of their histories of the Mexican people."

"The more enlightened literati of Europe . . . took steps to have copies of the more important pinturas made by such exponents of the art as still survived, and to have added to them interpretations taken viva voce from the native readers themselves. These, which

are known as interpretive Codices, are of considerable value in the elucidation of Mexican history and life, and three are still preserved. These three Codices have but little in common. The Vatican manuscripts deal specially with Mexican mythology and the calendar. The Paris or Telleriano-Remensis Codex gives some details regarding the early settlement of the various pueblos, and, with the Oxford Codex, furnishes a historical chronicle which is lacking in the Vatican Codex. The Oxford Codex is chiefly remarkable, however, for the full list it gives of those pueblos which were in a state of vassalage to Mexico, with their tributes, and, on the whole, considering the other details furnished by it, must be regarded as the most important of the three as an aid to the elucidation of the history of the Mexican people.

"It will readily be recognized that such pinturas as were recovered from the ruins of the Mexican civilization, unaccompanied as they were by interpretations, are of considerably less importance to the student of Mexican history. They deal chiefly with ritual, astrology, and the calendar."

To Remain Unmoved

I find that to be a fool as to worldly wisdom, and to commit my cause to God, not fearing to offend men, who take offence at the simplicity of truth, is the only way to remain unmoved at the sentiments of others.—John Woolman.

LANDOR'S LITERARY CRAFTSMANSHIP

Without wholly praising his subject, George E. Woodberry, in an essay on Walter Savage Landor, shows that Landor is a fascinating puzzle which he, in common with other literary people, cannot lay aside. He says: "His work has the serenity, the remoteness, that characterize high art, but it lacks an intimate relation with the general life of men; it sets forth formal beauty, as painting does," but he thinks that beauty does not pass into thought. He says:

"In examining the work of Landor as a whole, and endeavoring to understand somewhat the public indifference to it, the answer has been found in its objectivity and its discontinuity, both springing from the effacement of his personality as an active power; or, in other words, in the fact that, by failing to link his images with his thoughts, and his thoughts one with another, so as to make them tell on the mind, and especially by eliminating the romantic element . . . he failed to bring his work into sympathetic and helpful relations with the general emotional and intellectual life of men."

"Why, then, do the most sensitive and discriminating critics," asked Mr. Woodberry, "list themselves in Landor's favor? They are, without exception, fellow-workers with him in the craft of literature. They have, by their continued eulogy of him, made it a sign of refinement to be charmed by him; a proof of unusually good taste to praise him. His admirers, by their very divergence in opinion from the crowd, seem to claim uncommon sensibilities; and the coterie is certainly one of the highest order, intellectually. Browning, Lowell, Swinburne, to name no more, they are all literary men. They are fond in their plaudits of his workmanship, but are noticeably guarded in their commendation of his entire contents; the passages for which they express

unstudied enthusiasm are few. Landor was, beyond doubt, a master-workman, and skill in workmanship is dear to the craft; others may feel its effects, but none appreciate it with the keen relish of the professional author. The fullness, power and harmony of Landor's language are clearly evident in his earliest work. He had the gift of literary expression from his youth, and in his mature work it shows as careful and high cultivation as such a gift ever received from its possessor. None could give keener point and smoother polish to a short sentence; none could thread the intricacies of long and involved constructions more unerringly. He had at command all the grammatical resources of lucidity, though he did not always care to employ them. He knew all the devices of prose composition to conceal and to disclose; to bring the commonplace to issue in the unexpected; to lead up to soften, to hesitate, to declaim; in short he was thoroughly trained by his art."

"Yet his prose is not, by present canon, perfect prose. It is not self-possessed, subdued, and graceful conversation, modulated, making its points without aggressive insistence, yet with certainty, keeping interest alive by a brilliant but natural turn and by the brief, luminous flash of truth through a perfect phrase. His prose is rather the monologue of a seer. In reading his works one feels somewhat as if sitting at the feet of Coleridge. Landor has the presence that abashes comparisons. His manner of speech is more dignified, more ceremonious, his enunciation is more resonant, his accent more exquisite than belong to the man of the world. He silences his readers by the mere impossibility of interrupting with a question, so noble and smooth-sliding a current of words. The style is a sort of modern Miltonic."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915

Immigration and Economic Needs

SOLUTION of the controversy over terms of admission of emigrants to the United States will always be on a basis tripartite in kind. Sentiment, reason and economic need have to be reckoned with by any statesman, political leader or social reformer who defines a workable national policy. Sometimes one of these forces dominates, and sometimes another; but they cannot be dissociated in any legislation or in the execution of any policy. Failure to see this has brought to naught many plans of persons and of societies working for or against restriction, according as they have omitted from their calculations one or the other factor.

The contemporary chronicler, with a memory, must see that discussion of the issue today is in many respects more practical and rational and less sentimental and doctrinaire than it used to be. The forces at work, urging or deprecating new tests, are forced to do their campaigning more in the open. The witnesses pro and con know more about actual facts of the emigrant's past and of his potential powers than they used to know. The artificial and induced character of much of the migration and the methods by which persons are separated from their homes and their traditions and led to set forth across seas are patent now. So also is the power of the organizations of immigrants and their descendants who, having been admitted to the country, insist that their kindred or their friends and countrymen also shall be received.

Illumination on these important details of the controversy must to a considerable extent be credited to an increasing group of specialists in the government's employ, or attached to the international Y. M. C. A., or serving as teachers in the universities, men who have mastered the facts of the case and are able to speak authoritatively about the subject in all its phases. It is from these men that the public is learning to deal with the matter more rationally. They are not without sentiment; but they believe fully in the ethical right and duty of a country carefully to control such increase of population. They see the economic demand for a full supply of relatively inexpensive labor; but they do not believe that this "want" should always be treated as if it were synonymous with a national "need."

One of this group of experts who addressed the recent meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science urged seizure of the present opportune time to establish within the department that enforces the immigration law a staff empowered to adjust real national needs to the increased "supply" that will follow the ending of the war and the exodus, which he, Prof. Frank J. Warne, thinks will then take place. No such discrimination based on an economic test is likely to be authorized now; but the fact that it is urged by such a man before such a group of publicists is significant. Some day public opinion will have been educated to support a policy allowing for regulation to benefit all of the proved interests of the nation. The moral right to impose such restrictions for moral ends will be more generally conceded. The officials operating the system will be more fully trusted and hence given more discretionary power. Passion and prejudice between descendants of early settlers and newer race stocks seeking admission will be less acute than they are now.

But that day is not so near as it was, owing to the effect of the European war on the great variety of "nationals" that help to make up the republic. The feuds that have caused the war have crossed the Atlantic, and are smoldering in the United States. This fact cannot but have some effect on congressional action when Washington lawmakers next face the immigration issue.

Synthetic Teaching

SYNTHETIC methods of teaching seem likely to engross the attention of progressive educationalists, and the subject lessons of geography and history especially lend themselves to experiment in this direction, indissolubly connected as they are with politics, economics and international relationship.

Many people can remember the days when ordinary historical and even geographical instruction appeared to be a narration of facts with little bearing on actual experience, and so buried in the past tense as to be divorced from the meaning of current affairs. Nowadays the study of geography in conjunction with history may be compared to the use of lantern views, which so greatly facilitates the task of the popular lecturer. This point need not be labored, seeing how invaluable are the various kinds of maps published today, explanatory of questions at issue concerning racial, territorial, industrial, agricultural areas, and frontier problems.

It is surely a welcome sign that—perhaps stimulated by the lessons of the war—educational impetus should increasingly perceive the need of imparting to scholars, as early as possible, some fundamental knowledge of ideas that have hitherto governed the development and activities of nations, the now accepted fact of their interdependence being accorded the place of honor. Agricultural, industrial and economic, as well as political sequence, may be followed on the changing face of maps, without losing sight of the important declaration made at the 1913 London International Congress of Historical Studies, namely, "how essential not only to the material development of each, but also to its intellectual and spiritual advance, is the greatness and common friendship of all."

Should, as is highly probable, this newer learning become part of the ordinary curriculum in many countries, it is obvious that far heavier demands will be made on the teachers in the matter of responsibility, as well as of particular knowledge and broadened outlook; and perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that they must beware of any tendency—in themselves or their pupils—toward cut-and-dried solutions of the varying phenomena so constantly encountered in the study of universal his-

tory, for though the progress of mankind seems easily traced by the cogged wheels of personalities and events, its permanent advance depends on the capacity of the multitude to read aright the signposts along the steep ascent. Education, more and more, demands an open mentality as well as an open book.

Theaters With Ideals

SUMMARIES of the theater season just closing now appearing in magazines of importance that rate the theater as a cultural factor with which they must reckon, agree in contrasting the relative success of what one of them is pleased to call "the non-commercial" type. While conditions in general have been far from pleasing to managers and to players, and while several of the important producing syndicates have succumbed, there has been loyal support for community ventures with stock companies and for playhouses backed by persons with ideals, whether as managers or as directors representing group, neighborhood or academic interests. That scrutiny beneath the surface in some of the enterprises cited by these writers would reveal a generosity on the part of a few persons in meeting deficits, we venture to believe. But, after such discount is made, it still is true that some of the conspicuous instances of popular approval of the season have gone to the "little theaters" and to playwrights and players that have dared to proffer either the classics of the past or the best work of the most important of contemporary producers.

Credit for this measure of public support at a time when the theater for many persons of taste (but also of moderate income) has become a luxury, is, in our opinion, due in no small part to the presence in the larger urban centers of so many persons for whom, during their university or college training, dramatic literature and play attendance became instruments of pleasure and of profit. No other recent expansion of attention and sympathy by higher educational institutions toward a previously underestimated and often despised cultural agency has had such immediate proof of its worth as the study which the men's universities and the colleges for women have given to stagecraft, dramatic literature and the theater as a civic educational factor. Add a constituency so trained to the non-academic one always existent that knows good acting and a good play, because trained from youth to discriminate through steady comparison of plays and players, and there is a respectable minority waiting for small theater enterprises such as are fast taking root throughout the country.

To the influence of the universities and schools must be added that of the national drama league with its many chapters, large enrolment and flexible and varied plan of operation, an organization at which some cynics affect to scoff, but which manages every year to increase its range of influence, and to assemble for its annual conference some of the best dramatic critics, ablest professors in universities and most public-spirited citizens of the country.

The net effect upon play production in the United States of the combined efforts of persons who take the theater seriously rises year by year to a higher point, and we believe it is not likely ever to recede in any substantial way. Hitherto an urban matter largely, reform is now going on in rural districts, where it is being shown that the acted play and the pageant, like the motion picture, go far toward making village residence attractive for the youths who grow up in such communities. One of the most prophetic papers read at the recent drama league convention was a story of how the North Dakota Agricultural College is developing among the native and immigrant farm folk of that state an interest in play-writing and play-giving which is fast making the "little theater" known in many villages where talent both to write and to act has never been suspected as resident.

Given a modest scale of production, a moderate managerial ambition for pecuniary reward, cooperation of manager, playwright and players with ideals, and a play that has both form and content, and let prices to spectators be within the purse of a high-waged or well-salaried class, and there are many towns in the United States where a constituency exists that doubtless will loyally make deficits unknown. It is the reasonless costs of production and consequent demands for excessive profits that bring defeat to many a well-intentioned manager with a worthy play and a good cast but who awakes to find a public unwilling to be exploited.

Oil in the Calgary District

TWO FACTS of significance have come to light recently with reference to prospecting for oil in the foothills of the Rockies in Alberta. The first is that the faith of the investors in possible oil fields was affected neither by fraud nor by apparent failure; the second is that persistence in drilling is likely to be well rewarded. Of the sums subscribed for development during the period of extravagant promotion and speculative enthusiasm there is a probability now that much will be salvaged. Not all the promoters of oil companies in the Calgary district were plungers; not all of the capital invested has been sunk in unproductive boring. There is now accumulating evidence that with the sinking of wells to the proper depth oil will flow in paying quantity.

Boring for oil in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies is a very different operation from that usually necessary in the older oil fields of the United States. Oil was found in Pennsylvania, as it has been obtained in several of the other states in the East, West and South, at fairly convenient depths. Drilling in the Calgary district has to be carried, in many instances, to a depth of almost 3000 feet. Forty-five wells are now projected in this locality. Drilling has been proceeding steadily in a number of them. Such work calls not only for confidence and patience, but for capital, and all in considerable measure, yet only a few of the wells started have been abandoned because oil was not more readily found. For the last nine months there has been little encouragement in Canadian financial circles for such enterprises as the Calgary oil-seekers are engaged in, yet the determination of the workers has won support sufficient for the carrying on of their tasks in a slow and small way.

With some visible, tangible assurance that the field will yield petroleum in paying quantities—and this assurance seems to be forthcoming—the financial stringency will speedily be relieved and development operations will go on at a rate out of all proportion to the progress made at present.

If an oil producing and refining industry can be established in western Canada the entire section and the whole Dominion will be greatly benefited. Aside entirely from any profits immediate investors would derive from the yield, a plentiful supply of oil would encourage the establishment of much-needed manufacturing between the Red River of the North and the Rocky mountains. It is to be hoped, for the sake of a vast and fertile territory that now is limited to the production of raw material, that the oil fields will prove equal to the hopes of those who, notwithstanding much discouragement, have clung tenaciously to their drills.

College Traditions

THE statement, made by the head of a large English public school to a visiting delegation of American school-boys, to the effect that traditions, while they are often good things are sometimes somewhat troublesome, may well lead people to think of dangers with which comparatively young institutions of America are beginning to be confronted. College tradition adds its distinctive and forceful factor to the campus affairs of the undergraduate, particularly in the older seats of learning. A good tradition makes it easy to accomplish things worth while without the spasmodic campaigns that characterize many younger institutions. Students are often more zealous to uphold the ancient customs of their college than about anything else connected with it. Certain traditional habits, often humorous, sometimes doubtful in character, have grown up in nearly every North American college.

An old account of activities at Cambridge tells of the manner in which both occupant and furniture of a freshman's room were menaced by a missile as big as a cantaloupe that was thrown into it. It was described as a transmittendum (it went with the room), and was handed down in some such forcible manner from one generation of freshmen to another. The desire to link the past with the present at Harvard is shown also in the custom of registering the name of each occupant on the doors of certain old frame buildings long used as lodging-houses by students. The old college pump has figured with many freshmen, and the customary restriction to upper classmen of caps, canes and certain other personal effects has added zest to undergraduate experience.

But college tradition is not an unmixed blessing when it results in provincialism and the loss of that mental breadth and appreciative sympathy that should characterize educated men. When any undergraduate body becomes blindly a law unto itself, refusing to learn from other institutions; when faculty and students take the position that because certain ideas have never prevailed at their college, therefore they never should and never shall prevail, they show their unfitness for leadership in an age of vast and varied opportunity.

The students of the middle West and of the far West of the United States are more sensible of their freedom from the past than are eastern undergraduates. They realize that they are at least a hundred years behind eastern colleges in the dignity of their traditions, and they therefore seek to crystallize college feeling in college customs; but their customs do not interfere with progress, as sometimes happens in the East, and a question is usually decided on its merits quite regardless of precedent or of policies. If a proposition seems sensible and right, it is adopted, despite its novelty or its conflict with tradition. Keeping close to modern needs, those colleges have gone ahead and accomplished, while more conservative institutions have been leisurely thinking about it. It is this audacity, this dash and action, that endear the undergraduates of the West to all men of achievement. When among them, one thinks of the old verse:

"Oh, prudence is a right good thing,
And those are useful friends
Who never make beginnings
Until they see the ends.

"But now and then give me a man
And I will make him king,
Just to take the consequences,
Just to do the thing."

Greatest of Wireless Stations

It is expected that the United States radio station in the Panama Canal Zone will soon be in operation. Its three great towers, each 600 feet in height, and its machinery, capable of producing 100-kilowatt power, are receiving finishing touches. Exactly what the radius of this plant may be cannot be determined until it is regularly placed in commission, but an idea of its capacity may be obtained from a few comparisons. For example, it is four times as powerful as the Arlington, Va., government plant, which is equal in capacity to the German instalment at Hanover from which messages are constantly received at Sayville, L. I. The Arlington radio station has been able to send messages a distance of 3400 miles. It is not now claimed that the Panama station will have a range four times as great as the Arlington but, on the other hand, its range when fully tested, may prove to be even greater than this.

There are, in the chain of United States government radio stations, five great plants through which the navy department in Washington will, it is expected, be able to keep in touch with every warship afloat on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Vessels in the South Pacific, in the straits of Magellan, in the South Atlantic, in Asiatic and European waters, along the shores of Alaska, in the ports of China and Japan, in the harbors of Manila and San Juan, will, it is believed, always be within a few minutes' communication with the capital, always within reach of the secretary of the navy.

The Panama station is much the largest of the five, but the last Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for the extension and improvement of the stations at Arlington,

San Diego, Honolulu and Manila, and it is quite probable that all of these will soon be brought up in size and equipment to the Panama standard. It is possible that the station at Guam may be dispensed with, as there is reason to believe that constant communication with Manila can be maintained directly through the station at Honolulu. Many smaller stations are planned and some are under construction. These will be located at convenient points along the coasts of the country at distances about 200 miles apart. The Alaska system is already well developed. What is intended, of course, is the perfection of a system that will cover every point of military and naval importance, so that, in a sense, the government at Washington will have an immediate grasp on its interests not only within its own borders but over the entire globe.

It is to be hoped that the United States will find this wonderful system of communication more useful through all the future in promoting peace on earth than in carrying out plans for the movement of its army and navy in time of war.

Notes and Comments

THE sale, for £450, of five leaves of the manuscript of *The Pickwick Papers*, in London, and the presentation of them to the nation, draws attention to the remarkable rarity of the pages of this particular manuscript. There is, in the South Kensington museum, a wonderful collection of Dickens manuscripts, preserved by Mr. Forster, but there are no remnants of *Pickwick* amongst these. The book was written, in parts, at a time when the author was making his reputation, and the bulk of the manuscript has since disappeared. In all forty pages, and forty pages only, are known to exist. Of these thirty-two pages, including Mr. Pickwick's visit to Bath and the "Legend of Price Bladd," are in New York, where one other single page is also preserved. One other page is amongst the treasures of the British Museum, and yet another, from chapter twenty-eight, describing the conversation between Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Wardle, at the wedding breakfast, is contained in a famous edition of the whole book printed in parts. The five pages, recently knocked down at Christie's, containing that part of the nineteenth chapter which relates Mr. Weller's story of the pie-man, will, presumably, now be added to the page already preserved in the British Museum, or to the manuscripts at South Kensington.

ONE of the most remarkable political documents which has been published during the present war is the memorial to the Russian government, signed by a great group of members of the Imperial Council, members of the Douma, princes, professors, and eminent writers, all of the Christian religion, asking for an extension of liberties to their Jewish fellow subjects. The signatures to this document are those of the leaders of Russian thought today, and it proves the extraordinary extent to which the war is leavening public opinion all over the world. A little while ago such a document would have had no chance of success, nor is it at all probable that the men now signing it, could have been induced to do so. This band of Russian Christians makes no secret at all of its opinion that the inequality of the laws, with regard to the Russian Jews, is a scandalous anachronism, and it asks that the Jews, who are fighting side by side with the Christians in the armies of the Tsar, shall receive the same treatment as the Russian Christians. To the ordinary reader not acquainted with the history of the pogrom and the pale, the document may seem almost colorless, but, to those who know something of the story of the Russian Jew, the fact that the publication of such a document should be possible, is a proof of the embracing effect of the present struggle.

THE three gentlemen, who have recently been elected Associates of the Royal Academy, in London, Mr. Edgar Bundy, Mr. Charles L. Hartwell, and Mr. Glyn W. Philpot, will not be called upon to undergo the trying episode of returning thanks to the individual Academicians. In France the aspirant still canvasses the "Immortels," and Monsieur Zola has left an alarming story of his sufferings in this respect. Once upon a time, in England, the elected Associate was expected to return thanks, and as the election took place in camera, he underwent the humiliating process of returning thanks to those who had not elected him. Mr. W. P. Frith has told an amusing story of his experience in this way. He called upon an elderly gentleman, who assured him that he had known Sir Joshua Reynolds, but who, on being thanked for his vote, denied genially, that he had any complicity at all in the new Associate's election. "Not, my dear young man," he wound up, "that you may not deserve your good fortune—I cannot say, for I have never seen any of your work."

SOME surprise will probably be occasioned on the south side of the line by a statement in the *Monetary Times* of Toronto, Canada, to the effect that the influx into the Dominion of farmers from the western states during the first week of the present month was as heavy as in the spring of 1914. The commissioner of immigration of Manitoba is quoted as an authority. A noticeable feature of the movement, it is said, is that, for the first time on record the demand for Manitoba homesteads nearly approximates the demand for free lands in Saskatchewan. It appears that intending settlers reaching Winnipeg are plentifully supplied with money and outfits. This liberality of policy is calculated to induce immigration at a time when opportunities in the western states are mainly for those that possess some capital.

SHOULD it not be recognized and deplored as a shameful evidence of inefficiency in local government that the salaries of teachers must be cut, and that the summer schools must be closed in a community like Chicago, where the amount spent upon public education reaches above \$15,000,000 annually, simply because of improvident appropriation? At the bottom of all the financial difficulties of the school board in the second city of the United States is admittedly waste occasioned by political contact and "a stupid and ineffective revenue system." Whether the matter be regarded from the angle of cause or of effect it is equally discreditable.